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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this project are two-fold: (1) to provide runaway counselors--both professional and paraprofessional--with training in the knowledge and skills needed to effectively deal with runaways and families affected by alcohol abuse, and to evaluate the impact of this training, and (2) to document the incidence and degree of alcohol abuse among runaways and their families in a purposively selected sample of runaway centers. This report explains and summarizes the outcome of this second objective. The first chapter tells the reader about runaways and runaway programming, and summarizes available research on alcohol abuse in this runaway population, and in the general adolescent population. The remaining two chapters contain the survey methodology, hypotheses, and findings. These findings indicate that fifty percent (50%) of runaways are heavy alcohol users and that in at least twenty percent (20%) of their families at least one parent abuses alcohol--figures which certainly confirm the need for alcohol counseling capability in programs serving runaways. (Author)

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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

A STUDY OF ALCOHOL ABUSE AMONG RUNAWAY YOUTH AND THEIR FAMILIES

SUBMITTED TO

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON

ALCOHOL ABUSE

AND

ALCOHOLISM

Rockville, Maryland

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
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SURVEY OF ALCOHOL RELATED PROBLEMS AMONG RUNAWAY YOUTH SEEN IN RUNAWAY CENTERS

Funded by
National Institute On
Alcohol Abuse
and
Alcoholism

National Youth Alternatives Project, Inc.
1830 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

March 1976

William Treanor - Principal Investigator
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This report is an abbreviated version of the 1974-1975 Annual Report of the NYAP-NIAAA Study On Alcohol Abuse Among Runaway Youth and Their Families.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the rationale and results of the first year of a three-year study of Alcohol Abuse Among Runaways and Their Families - a project sponsored by the National Youth Alternatives Project, Inc. and funded by the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The first phase of the project was exploratory - an attempt to document the incidence and degree of alcohol abuse among these youth and their parents.

Problem Statement

The National Youth Alternatives Project, Inc. (NYAP) is a Washington, D.C. based non-profit national clearinghouse and resource center dedicated to the development and improvement of a variety of social services for youth, particularly those which are community-based and include youth participation in the design and provision of service (fur fuller information on NYAP see Appendix A).

One of NYAP's main objectives has always been to meet the training and technical assistance needs of alternative and community-based youth programs in order to enhance their capability and effectiveness.

NYAP was founded in the summer of 1973. An early need identified by reports from the field and staff site visit observations was the prevalence of alcohol abuse among youth. Alternative youth counselors, familiar with the symptoms and treatment of poly-drug abuse (historically, alternative youth programs evolved out of the drug-prone counter-culture of the late '60's) were as baffled by this new syndrome as were other professional youth workers.

While the definition of "alternative" youth program is elusive, it is generally conceded that runaway youth programs, for instance, originated as an alternative, sometimes counter-cultural (but not necessarily anti-professional) response to the needs of runaway youth.

A presentation by the Intra-Departmental Committee on Runaway Youth of the National Institute of Mental Health, Department of Health, Education and Welfare on November 6, 1975, describes the "alternative" helping style as follows:

> "Alternative services have always had a style which is "non-professional" - - intimate, personal and informal -- but this has been a matter ofconscious choice, an attempt on the part of counselors to be "themselves" in their work with young people. This style is both an aid in work with disaffected young people and a reflection of the conviction that ordinary people can be helpful to one another.
>
> Early in the evolution of alternative services there was a tendency to focus on and give credence almost exclusively to the point of view of the young person. Though this served to redress some of theinbalance between the power of adults and their institutions and that of young people, it also sometimes precluded a fuller understanding of the situations - - familial and educational, social and legal - - which produced troubled young people. As alternative services have evolved, they have come to value the skills which enable them to develop this broader and more respectful perspective. They have tried to integrate both

> this knowledge -- of individual development and counseling skills and family and social dynamics - - into their informal and cooperative way of working and their commitment to youth advocacy. In effect, they are in the process of creating a new kind of helpful professional, one who is specifically accessible and responsive to young people".

The growing concern of these evolving youth workers about the effect of alcohol abuse on runaway youth prompted NYAP to sponsor a Runaway and Alcohol Conference in April, 1974, in New Orleans, louisiana. This conference was funded by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (Contract number: ADM 41-74-0012).

While this conference highlighted the need for specialized alcohol training of runaway counselors, it did not, nor was its purpose, to provide hard data on the incidence of alcohol abuse among runaways and their families, or provide ongoing training to runaway counselors.

As a result of the conference, however, NYAP applied to the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism for a grant to train runaway counselors and to document the extent of the alcohol problem among runaway center clients.

The objectives of this resultant project is therefore two-fold:

(1) to provide runaway counselors - both professional and paraprofessional - with training in the knwoledge and skills needed to effectively deal with runaways and families affected by alcohol abuse, and to evaluate the impact of this training.

(2) to document the incidence and degree of alcohol abuse among runaways and their families in a purposively selected sample of runaway centers.

This report explains and summarizes the outcome of this second objective.

The first chapter tells the reader about runaways and runaway programming, and summarizes available research on alcohol abuse in this runaway population, and in the general adolescent population.

The remaining two chapters contain the survey methodology, hypotheses, and findings. These findings indicate that fifty percent (50%) of runaways are heavy alcohol users and that in at least twenty percent (20%) of their families at least one parent abuses alcohol - figures which certainly confirm the need for an alcohol counseling capability in programs serving runaways.

CHAPTER I

STATE - OF - THE - ART - ON RUNAWAYS

Introduction

The subjects of this study are runaway youth who have alcohol related problems either because of personal alcohol abuse or parental alcohol abuse and who seek help in runaway centers.

This chapter addresses three questions: who are these youth, what is the extent of their alcohol related problem, and what are runaway centers?

I. Runaways - A Background Information

During the late 1960's and early 1970's, the number of runaways increased dramatically. Although there is little firm documentation of the incidence of running away, estimates range from 500,000 to 2,000,000 annually.

Characteristics and motives of runaways, however, have changed over time. In the Depression years of the 1930's, a large number of young people left home prompted mainly by economic hardships within the family unit. A study of 3,352 boys registered at the Federal transient Service of Southern California in 1934 - 1935 cited financial strain on the family as the usual reason for running away. Another study of runaways during the war years of the 1940's revealed something quite different. The conditions that led boys and girls to leave home in search of jobs were the reverse of the previous decades. Opportunities for work, instead of being hard to find, beckoned to youth from all sides.

Actions of the late 1960's and early 1970's cannot be understood in terms of these earlier explanations. Runaways of the sixties were responding to their individual disillusionment with the institutions of American life, including the nuclear family, and were attracted to the values and media-promoted lifestyle of the counter culture - seemingly uncomplicated , generous, and trouble free. Runaways were attracted to the relative safety of the youth and student ghettos of major cities and college towns. One such youth ghetto was Haight-Ashbury in San Francisco. The mass media popularized the term 'hippie' and created the Haight-Ashbury myth through extravagant reports about the district's psychedelic drug-using inhabitants, described as colorful 'flower children', who espoused a style of life and a world view based on sharing, tolerance, love and freedom for each individual "to do his own thing". In the summer of 1967, the Haight-Ashbury myth seemed to offer possible solutions to the problems of youth: an assurance of acceptability, a romantic new identity, and escape from the hypocrisies of elders. They could disappear among the population of students and tourists and support themselves by panhandling from wealthier peers.

Today's runaways are a younger, more troubled and rejected group. Few are avowed cultural experimenters. The majority are trying to escape from family problems ranging from lack of communication to physical abuse or outright rejection. Some have deep-seated emotional or psychological problems. Away from home, they must learn to survive by developing a wide variety of "street hustles" such as selling drugs, conning, stealing and prostitution because the streets are no longer the 'mellow' youth sanctuaries so characteristic of that earlier era.

A. Studies On Runaways

The information contained on studies on runaways is indeed widespread and diverse. It is practically impossible to find two studies that were designed to measure the same characteristics. The studies discussed herein have been chosen for their immediate attention to the runaway problem and the relevance of the information contained in them. In addition, several studies were included because of their statistical and demographic breakdowns of the runaway population. In a later chapter, the runaway sample studied in this particular project will be compared with these other studies.

In 1972, the Massachusetts Committee on Children and Youth (MCCY)[1] did a study of the runaway population in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in regard to its age distribution, socio-economic characteristics, the incidence of emotional and physical illness, and the runaway's need for tangible help including shelter care. They asked any cooperating agency to make available to MCCY any data or statistics the agency had on runaway and/or street children, including drug or alcohol use. All told, 117 units cooperated by supplying data from which the preliminary report was assembled. The survey was taken during the month of July, 1972. Detailed information on 428 children who ran away during this month was forwarded to the MCCY study from 117 units in 84 communities.

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1. Saltonstall, Margaret B., Runaway and Street Children in Massachusetts, Massachusetts Committee on Children and Youth, Feb. 1973.

One of the 117 reporting units, the Massachusetts Department of Probation's statistics for July, 1972, showed that of the 92 runaways appearing in Massachusetts courts in that month, 70.7% were girls. There is a difference of only a fraction of a percent between the Probation Department's and the MCCY data. The Chief of Police of the City of Waltham, another reporting unit, found that 71.4% of the runaway children known to his department were girls. Saltonstall's study indicates a high correlation between the onset of adolescence and running away. The first sharp increase in the number of individual runaways come at age 13 and peaks at age 15 for boys and girls. Of a total of 428 runaways, 24 said they had runaway before age 12. From 12 to 13, there was an increase of 31 runaways. From 13 to 14 an additional 30; from 14 to 15, the number was up 10 to 113 (peak point). It was down to 104 at age 16. In percentages, there were 3.7% from age 11 to 12, an increase to 26.2% at ages 13 to 14, 26.4% at age 15, down to 24.3% at age 16, and futher decline to 11.9% at age 17. The runaway population at ages 13 to 15 represents 52.6% of the runaway population.

Of the total number of reported runaways, fifty children, 11.7% of the total, came from outside Massachusetts and all of these came to the greater Boston area. Of the remaining runaway children in the study, the greatest percentage (48.6%) remained in the home community. Broken down by sex, 47.7% or 144 females and 50.8% or 64 males remained in the community. Sixty-one or 14.3% runaways traveled to Boston from other Massachusetts towns and 8.6% or 37 children left Massachusetts for other states.

The family structure of the 428 children in the runaway group was closely scrutinized and there was found to be a direct correlation between the runaway child's relationship with the adults with whom she/he lives and the circumstances which led to the runaway act.

Of the total number of runaways, 178 or 41.5% were living at home with both natural parents. The next greatest percentages of children running away were those living in a single parent household - 25% or 107 runaways. Fifteen percent or 64 children were found to be living with no natural parent. Included in this category are children who are living in institutions, group homes, foster homes, adoptive homes, relatives' homes or on the street at the time of the runaway incident. Six point one percent (6.1%) or 26 children were found to be living in a reconstituted family where one of the child's natural parents has remarried and the child lives with either the natural mother and stepfather or the natural father and stepmother.

A further appraisal of the family situation of the 178 runaways who were living with both natural parents brought to light additional information about these so-called intact households.

	Girls	Boys	Total
Parent/child conflict	50/37.9%	13/28.3%	63/35.4%
Emotional problems (child)	13/9.9%	5/10.9%	18/10.1%
Abusive parent	15/11.4%	1/2.2%	16/9.0%
Alcoholic parent	4/3.0%	7/15.2%	11/6.2%

The immediate cause of a child's leaving home and the long-term underlying reason for departure are striking in their similarity. Trouble at home was the primary motivating force which prompts a child to take off.

Precipitating Event	Girls	Boys	Total
Family argument	171/56.6%	67/53.2%	238/55.6%
Physical abuse	20/6.6%	7/5.5%	27/6.3%
Institutional runaway	18/5.9%	12/9.5%	30/7.0%
Child emotional problems	18/5.9%	4/3.2%	22/5.1%

Long Term			
Parent/child conflict	167/55.3%	58/46.0%	225/52.6%
Personal problems	35/11.6%	13/10.3%	48/11.2%
Neglect/abusive parents	23/7.6%	5/4.0%	28/6.5%
Alcoholic parents	15/5.0%	11/8.7%	26/6.1%

Family confrontations over lifestyles, meeting with parental disapproval, often sparked runaway episodes: hair worn too long, mode of dress too casual, violation of curfew hours, choice of friends and companions and differing values - all are reported as reasons for a child leaving home. Problems centered on school failure appear infrequently as a reason for running away. Since the major emphasis was placed on data collected during the month of July when school was not in session, school failure would not appear as a large factor leading to a runaway event.

With regard to history of previous runaway episodes, 163 of the total or 38% had never run away before.

Number of Runs	Number of Youth	Percent
None	163	38%
One	115	26.9%
2 - 5 times	44	10.3%
5 or more	35	8.2%

In a study by Rocco D'Angelo[2], 82 pairs of individuals, runaways and controls, were selected and interviewed between September, 1972, and January, 1973. Individuals were selected for the study after consideration was given to four traits: sex, race, grade level, and residential demography. Constituent traits for both groups were as follows:

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[2] DiAngelo, Rocco, *Families of Sand*, School of Social Work, Ohio State University, 1974.

Sex:	Males, 48.7% ; Females, 51.3%
Race:	Blacks, 25.6% ; Whites, 74.4%
Age:	Runaways, 15.9% ; Non-runaways, 15.4%
Residence:	Urban, 56% ; Suburban, 44%

The runaway sample was obtained from four institutional sources with the exception of seven individuals interviewed in schools.

Sources	Number of Youth	Percentage
Juvenile Diagnostic Center	39	47.5%
Juvenile Detention Home	21	25.6%
Huckleberry House	12	14.2%
Living at Home	7	8.5%
Buckeye Boys Ranch	3	3.6%
	82	99.6%

The foci of the study on runaways were home life, religion, school adjustment, and self-concept. In all, sixteen traits were measured. In summary, the following conclusions were drawn.

TRAITS	RUNAWAYS	NONRUNAWAYS
Home		
From one parent families	More	Less
Frequent conflicts by parents	More	Less
Parent-child conflicts	More	Less
Poor verbal communication	More	Less
Verbal, physical abusiveness	More	Less

TRAITS	RUNAWAYS	NONRUNAWAYS
School		
Get along with teachers	Same	Same
Academic failure	More	Less
Non-participation in Activities	More	Less
Quit after high school	More	Less
Number of close friends	Less	More
Personal		
Religious attitude score	Same	Same
Attendance at church	Less	More
Parents active in church	Less	More
Plan to carry on Religion	Less	More
Self-acceptance	Less	More
Health problems	More	Less
Uncertainty about future	More	Less

Several of the above listed traits will be examined more closely for more particular information.

1. Family Structure

It was found that 39% of the runaway group came from one parent families.

Type	Runaways Number	Runaways Percent
Married couple	35	43%
Mother only	27	33%
Father only	6	7%
Brother/Sister	2	2%
Relative	2	2%
Foster home	2	2%
Unclassified	8	10%
	82	99%

2. Working Mothers

Among the most frequently mentioned conditions associated with wayward children has been the working mother. However, in this study, with the exception of the male grouping, all group comparisons showed the control group to have a slightly higher proportion of working mothers than the runaway group. It was found that 49% of the mothers of runaways were employed compared to 54% of the control group. Working mothers were identified in 54% of the male runaways and 51% of the matched controls; for the girls the figures were 45% and 57% respectively.

3. Father's Occupation

It was found that 58% of the runaways' fathers fell in the unskilled-semi-skilled occupations compared to 48% of the controls. Grouping respondents by sex, male runaways scored 47% and male controls reported that 35% of their fathers fell in the unskilled - semi-skilled occupations; The figures for females were 70% for runaways and 31% for controls, respectively.

Category	Runaways	Non-runaways
Professional	4/ 5%	16/ 20%
Skilled	22/ 27%	26/ 32%
Unskilled or semi-skilled	36/ 44%	26/ 32%
Unclassified	20/ 24%	14/ 17%

4. Relationship With Parents

The major areas of conflict concerned home rules, peer relations, and school; the highest percentage being 62% which reported the greatest area of conflict to involve home rules.

5. Reasons For Leaving Home

The majority, 45 (54%), cited problems with parents as the specific reason for leaving home. However, other categories including 'feel unloved' and 'anxiety and insecurity' are very often related to parent pressures.

Problems with Parents	Number	Percentage
Desire for freedom	45	54%
Feel unloved	7	8%
Fleeing from the law	6	7%
Related to school	4	4%
Anxiety and Insecurity	4	4%
Girl-friend/ Boy-friend	3	3%
Drug related	2	2%

Unfortunately 41% of the runaways did not report a specific destination. The largest number of those reporting cited out-of-state as their target destination, 25 runaways (30%). Fifteen (18%) cited friends and five (6%) cited relatives as other havens. Not one runaway sought shelter at a runaway house. Almost half, (46%) , had left home before and one-third indicated that they had threatened to leave home if the situation did not improve.

6. School

With respect to education and school, the proportion of individuals who perceived their class standing to be below average was 38% for runaways and 28% for controls; whereas female runaways reported average grades in 40% of the cases as against 19% for their controls. Runaways reported much lower academic averages in school than non-runaways and had a higher incidence of failure.

7. Self-Concept / Self-Acceptance

Self-concept and self-acceptance was another factor in which it was demonstrated that runaways have a much lower degree of self-acceptance than nonrunaways as measured on a standard attitude scale. On this scale, it was found that 33% of the runners had "high" scores compared to 58% for the controls. When the respondents were grouped by sex, it was found that 33% of the male runaways and 54% of the male controls had "high" scores; these compared to 33% for female runaways and 62% for their controls who scored high in self-acceptance.

8. Religion

With respect to the religious atmosphere of the home, the findings show that parents of the control group were one and one-half times more involved in non-worship church activities than runaways' parents. Both runaways and controls reported that their parents were religious, slightly more respondents (runaways and nonrunaways) considered mothers more religious than fathers. Runaways denied that religion had any influence on their upbringing five times more frequently than controls and they reported not attending church with their parents three times more frequently than the controls.

A Study of Issues Relating to Runaway Behavior[3] prepared for the Office of Youth Development by Tim Brennan, Susan Brewington, and Lynn Walker uses four different data sets with a view to extracting relevant information regarding runaway behavior. The data sets available to the study consisted, first, of the National Evaluation of Youth Service Systems, (BREC) 1973 study. This provided information on over 300 youth who were either in Youth Service System diversion projects or had been placed on probation. Many of these youth had indulged in multiple runaway behavior. The second set of data consisted of the current National Evaluation of Youth Service Systems (BREC), 1974. This project provided information on 260 youth who once again were in a Youth Service System diversion project. It might be noted that these youth were drawn from extremely different geographical localities. The cities involved in the sampling process included: Kansas City, Las Vegas, Philadelphia, Syracuse, Boise, San Antonio. The third set of data available for secondary analysis was a larger more representative sample of Denver youth. Using all these data sets, runaway youth were extracted from the total samples and comparisons were then made between runners and nonrunners. The fourth data set consisted of information stemming from one single runaway shelter, the Freeway Station, Lincoln, Nebraska. This data was analyzed primarily for the purpose of examining the kinds of youth and the dispositional and referral patterns which are found in such a runaway shelter.

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[3] Brennan, Tim; Brewington, Susan; Walker, Lynn. A Study of Issues Relating to Runaway Behavior, Prepared for Office of Youth Development, Department of Health Education and Welfare, Boulder, Colorado: Behavioral Research and Evaluation Corp. , 1974.

In essence, part of this work is a typical study first and then a study of runaways per se. That is, these studies were not specifically concerned with developing a typology specifically of runaways but of juvenile offenders in a more general sense. The goals of this study were:

(1) to develop the runaway typology on a firm empirical base
(2) to employ a wide range of variables including information pertaining to social, psychological and behavioral characteristics of runaway youth and covering such areas as the school, the home, peer relationships, other delinquent behavior, race, sex, and so on.

(3) employ objective quantitative computer methods to create the typology.

The five types of runners are as follows:

a. Minority Males: violent delinquents, multiple runaway, average age, 14.7.

b. Middle Class Families: not alienated, good self-concept, average age 14.9, occasional runaway.

c. Minority Males: extreme negative labeling and denial of access. Highly delinquent, multiple runaway, average age 14.1.

d. One-time Runaways: Similar in many ways to non-delinquents, but ~~of~~ low self-concept and alienated, average age 15.2.

e. Lower Status (females): high levels of alienation, negative labeling, denial of access, delinquency, average age 15.8.

Based on all data, the following characteristics of all runaway youth emerged:

A. Home and Family Conditions: All data sets suggests that the runaway has much poorer home situations than the non-runaway.

1. Attitudes towards parents: Runaways more than non-runaways indicate that they do not feel they could always rely on their parents in times of trouble. They feel that their parents 'find fault' with them and that parents may 'not really care'. Runaways feel that parents 'blame them' for their (parental) problems.

2. Broken Home/Divorce/Separation: Where parents are married and living together, there is a significantly lower proportion of runaway youth. Absence of the father more so than absence of the mother appears to be associated with runaway behavior.

3. Kind of Home: Families living in mobile homes have a higher level of runaway behavior than those living in apartments or houses.

4. Mother and Father Working or Not Working: Runaway behavior is more prevalent where the father or mother is unemployed. There are some considerable differences within the runaway typology, however. It can be seen that in certain broken home situations where the father is absent or deceased, high runaway rates are associated with higher levels of mother's employment. This would be a situation resulting in minimal supervision of youth.

B. Psychological Characteristics, Self-Concept:

- All of the available data suggests that runners have a lower self-concept in general than other youth. In studying the various typological sections it was found that all runners, with the exception of type 4, have lower self-esteem.

This taxonomy was examined in a later BREC study[4] conducted in the Denver Metropolitan area and rural N.W. Colorado. A total of 183 runaways were compared with 312 non-runaways. The runaway sample included a probability sample (N=44 or 24%) taken from a household survey and a purposive sample (N = 139 or 76%) taken from police and county welfare department records.

A major finding was the heterogeneity of the runaway population which made generalization and comparisons with the non-runaway sample very difficult. For instance, while there was a great variance in the amount of delinquency exhibited by the runaways, there was little difference in their age, sex and socioeconomic composition. The two runaway samples were therefore collapsed for several analyses. The two samples were compared to non-runaways on several demographic variables. While previous research had suggested that marital status might be a key discriminating variable between runaway and non-runaway families, no reliable differences were found between the 3 samples on this variable.

The final study involves forty-one teenage boys and girls who had sought counseling at a street clinic for runaways[5]. They were interviewed by telephon more than a year after they had run away from home. This paper reports on the experiences of running away as percieved by the runaways, reasons for leaving home, problems encountered while on the run, benefits derived, and plans for the future. The researcher examined the records of all 1970 visitors to the 'runaway house' (Project Place - Boston). They contacted these adolescents under age 18 for telephone interviews, limiting the range to the New England and Middle Eastern States, including Pennsylvania, Delaware and West Virginia. The only criteria was that the youth had to have run away for two or more days from a stable two-parent family. A total of 18 females and 23 males were interviewed. The entire population of visitors to Project Place in 1970 contained 60% boys.

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[4] Brennan, Tim; Brewington, Susan; Walker, Lynn. The Nature and Incidence of Runaway Behavior, Behavioral Research and Evaluation Corp., May, 1975.

[5] Howell, M.C.; Emmons, E.B.; Frank, D.A., "Reminiscences of Runaway Youth", American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 43(5), 1973: 840-853.

Because of the criteria set up, this may not be the most representative sample of youth. However, it does reaffirm some of the basic theories of runaway kids. The first part, the part I will deal with, examines the runaway youth's life before running away.

Relationships with parents were described as troublesome prior to running away by 22 of the boys (96%) and by seventeen of the girls (94%). Asked about their two-parents individually, boys cited problems with both parents significantly more often than girls. Relationships with fathers were significantly more troubled for both boys and girls than were relationships with mothers.

The restrictions of house rules (hours, choice of friends and activities, dress) had been significantly more bothersome for girls: 11 girls (61%) but only 6 boys (25%) noted this as a major problem before running away.

II. Runaway Centers

The history of runaways, problems of runaways, and types of runaways have been discussed, all without a view as to what happens after the youth actually leaves his/her environment. Is there a place for the youth to go where he/she can seek help, shelter and counseling services?

The runaway center phenomenon evolved during the 1960's out of the social and political turmoil centered around major universities and active churches. Feeling that traditional institutions did not respond to their needs, many young adults began to organize around basic issues such as food, housing, and medical care to fill the gaps left by existing agencies. During this period various runaway centers around the country, e.g., Runaway House in Washington, D.C., and Huckleberry House in San Francisco, were found to serve the needs of runaways who gravitated to those areas.

More recently, runaway centers have evolved in response to both the specific needs of runaway youth and the needs of their families. The most universally expressed goal of runaway centers' staff was to help runaways to understand their feelings and attitudes about themselves and their families. A second goal is to make runaways aware of their options and to help them to come to a decision about their immediate future. In recognizing and respecting the different lifestyles of young people and responding to youth's prevailing view of traditional agencies as "paternalistic" or "authoritarian", runaway programs have tried to emphasize the provision of services in informal, open and egalitarian settings. They incorporate several important innovations in social services to minors: open intake, accessability and availability, confidentiality, peer models in counseling, self-referral, and respect for client self-determination.

In the early years, runaway centers were often at odds with police and juvenile justice authorities. Since in many states running away was technically against the law, it was not uncommon for center staff members to be arrested for harboring a fugitive, contibuting to the delinquency of a minor or even kidnapping. As the centers' quality of service evolved and they established their credibility as legitimate social service agencies, juvenile and police authorities recognized their usefulness in keeping runaway youth out of the juvenile justice system.

Today, many runaway programs are often described as "non-traditional" or "alternative". This term refers not so much to the counseling services but to the administrative structure and style found at many programs. The staff at some centers feel that the collective style of management, which includes client and staff participation in policy making and avoids over-specialization of clinical roles, is important to the operation of the service program. They contend that their experiments in administration and policy development assist them in conducting a program which is innovative and responsive to the changing needs of their clients and community.

Runaway centers, depending on size and facilities, offer a number of services including lodging, food, group counseling, family counseling, post-residential counseling, out-of-home placement, medical referrals, legal referrals, outreach and non-residential counseling services. In addition to operating group homes, foster home recruitment and placement services and providing the above-mentioned services, some agencies also provide other services which include employment service, daycare centers, alternative schools, a coffeehouse, a summer youth hostel, a camp program, and big brother/big sister programs. One runaway center also sponsors community education workshops and training sessions for social service agency personnel and for persons beginning alternative social service projects.

III. Runaways and Alcohol Use

A runaway and alcohol conference held in New Orleans in 1974, funded by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and coordinated by the National Youth Alterntives Project, addressed itself to the needs of runaway centers to have the skills necessary to recognize and work with the problem of alcohol -affected youth. There was a great deal of evidence to show that runaways from alcoholic families pass through runaway centers, thus indicating that traditional agencies were not successful in dealing with the problem. The conference attempted to deal with different treatment and referral approaches to alcohol abuse and alcoholism among runaways and their families with special emphasis on incorporating these methods into staff training and existing counseling services.

The conference concluded (with respect to incidence of runaways and alcohol abuse among youth) that (1) since 1968, the incidence of both running away and alcohol abuse among youth has risen sharply. Because traditional agencies have not been dealing with the new phenomenon of youth and drugs, alternatives methods have been realized and established. Hotlines, runaway centers, crisis intervention centers, drop-in centers, group homes, etc. are now part of every large community.

(2) Statistics may vary somewhat but all point to an increase of youth alcohol abuse. This phenonmenon is supported by the experience of runaway house representatives attending the conference. It was also supported by informal information gathering done by NYAP.

At the conference it was also agreed that runaway house personnel need to improve their ability at identifying alcohol problems in youth and the youth's family. They see the crisis situation of a runaway and its resulting family counseling session as a unique opportunity to confront the alcohol abuser/alcoholic.

In the literature and in various studies on runaway youth, no significant information has been revealed with respect to the runaways and the use/abuse of alcohol. Only the study done by Margaret Saltonstall with the Massachusetts Committee on Children and Youth comes close to dealing with alcohol and drug use. She states that many runaways are to be found in the group of adolescents who are testing the use of alcohol and a combination of alcohol and drugs. The children in this runaway series were extremely reticent to divulge information concerning the type and quantity of drugs or alcohol they ingested. Some flatly refused to discuss it. Some who were completely 'stoned' denied any use of it. Of 135 runaways, 44 indicated the drug of their choice to be marijuana, 42 chose barbiturates, 38 chose speed, and 28 chose alcohol. Additional preferences cited were LSD, herion, amphetamines, and morphine. Forty-seven of those children, 34.8% of the 135 acknowledged drug users, were reported to be multi-habituated.

The Institute for Scientific Analysis in Los Angeles, California, is presently conducting a study on runaways to explore their mobility patterns and to isolate those factors which contribute to the prevelance of running away. Their findings to date indicate that alcoholism, sexual abuse (incest) and physical abuse (violence) are all stated reasons for a youth's flight from home. They do not appear to be independent phenomena in that drinking in the home is directly correlated with physical and sexual abuse.

In a related longitudinal study of runaways, they explore in greater depth alcohol use by runaway youth. This study is based on a sample of runaway children selected from previous samples of children whose homes were generally characterized as lower-class multi-problem families in the East Bay Region of Northern California. The experimental purposive sample consists of all individuals who were known in official records or who acknowledged in personal interviews to have left home without permission for more than twenty-four hours before the age of eighteen. Information was systematically collected for the past 18 years.

Preliminary findings indicate that people who run away as minors reported more heavy drinking and greater use of illegal drugs today than non-runaways. Former runaways are also more frequently clinically diagnosed as dependent upon either alcohol or drugs. Specifically, almost twice as many runaways (44.77%) as non-runaways (26.7%) report serious problems with alcohol although a similar number of subjects in each sample have no difficulty with alcohol. With respect to the clinical diagnosis of alcoholism, former runaways are much more likely to be severe alcoholics then non-runaways... seven times more likely.

There is no conclusive evidence as to why runaways drink or how much they drink just as there is no conclusive evidence as to why young people drink at all. The proportion of adolescent drinkers varies from community to community - anywhere from 30% - 40% to 60% - 80% of the adolescent population. Two to six percent (2-6%) of these adolescents are problem drinkers - drinkers for whom alcohol has come to occupy a more than simply incidental role in their lives. Major theories as to why kids drink include:

1. The home environment: children imitate adult behavior and attitudes and tend to follow the customs of their families and culture. Parents are extremely influential in teaching responsible or irresponsible drinking patterns. Many parents are thankful that their children are using alcohol instead of drugs, thereby masking or condoning a potential problem.

2. Drinking is an easy, popular, and accepted way of identifying oneself in relation to others in specific social situations.

3. Personality Factors: ability to act satisfactorily with peers, the ability to cope with school and work situation and any other appropriate measure of personality adjustment and anxiety level. Adolescents drink to escape nervousness and tension, because they have a poor image of themselves, and because their parents do not provide the emotional or physical succor that is necessary.

4. Peer Factors: the importance they place on peer level approval.

These are only theories and just how these theories relate to alcohol use/abuse among runaway youth is yet to be studied.

I.4 Adolescent Alcohol Abuse In General

So far, we have looked at the relevant research on runaway youth. As the BREC study[1] indicates, however, runaways are a heterogeneous group; for instance, while some runaway types are essentiallu non-delinquent, others are extremely delinquent. This study holds that the same statement can be made regarding alcohol abuse among runaways.

With this in mind, this section looks at adolescent alcohol abuse among adolescents without any specific focus on the runaway adolescent.

There seems to be a proliferation of terms describing alcoholism in youth including "problem drinkers", "excessive drinkers", "pathological drinkers"; all of which describe a similar phenombnon.

According to some criteria, any drinking by an adolescent may be defined as a problem. On the other hand, based on a problem drinking criterion of getting "high" or "tight" at least once a week, preliminary estimates from the 1974 NIAAA survey[7] indicates that approximately five percent (5%) of the students are problem drinkers. By a less conservative criterion of getting drunk four or more times a year, approximately twenty-three percent (23%) of the students exhibited potential problem drinking signs.

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7. "Survey of Adolescent Alcohol Drinking Behavior, Attitudes, and Correlates," Report prepared for the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism by the Research Triangle Institute, 1975.

Dr. Joseph Liftik[8] of the Alcoholism Division of Boston City Hospital sees many factors determining whether a youth has an alcohol problem.

1. Does the youth drink above norms for his/her age group?
2. Can the individual staop drinking without:
    a. experiencing withdrawal or other discomfort?
    b. being preoccupied with drinking and able to abstain for twelve (12) months?
3. Have other problems developed as a result of alcohol?
    a. legal (arrest, etc)
    b. family
    c. school trouble
4. Has tolerance tissue developed? Tolerance is measured by B.A.C. of .05 or .10 with minimal noticeable effects on behavior. Problem drinkers can achieve a B.A.C. or .20 or even higher without looking or behaving drunk.

It is a sound description, but not an easy definition to apply operationally.

Other studies stress the early onset of drinking behavior. M.M. Glatt[9] sees the differences between drinking patterns of normal adolescents and those who become dependent at an early age as being the fact that "normals" do not drink for "kicks", they drink as an aid to social acceptance. However, amongst young alcoholics, there is definite evidence that the alcohol is used at a very early age for the effect it gives. He has developed a "typology" in which he outlines characteristics of young alcoholics. Among these characteristics are that he/she is emotionally much more disturbed than the hypothetical average adult; is insecure, not infrequently deprived and started drinking to reduce anxiety, tension, feelings of inadequacy; and showed certain psychopathic characteristics quite apart from his/her drinking behavior (whereas in most of the older alcoholics long, continued heavy drinking over many years led to personality deterioration and possible anti-social behavior). In the younger group personality maladjustments often preceded, and may have contributed greatly, to excessive drinking.

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[8] Liftik, Dr. Joseph, Alcoholism Division, Boston City Hospital, 818 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Massacusetts 02118. Dr. Liftik served as one of the trainers of the NYAP-NIAAA alcohol counselors.

[9] Glatt, M.M. and Hills, D.R., "Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism in the Young", British Journal of Addictions 61 (1968), pp.183-191

A recent New York study confirmed this association of problem drinking and early drinking. This study, "Emerging Trends of Alcohol Use and Abuse Among Urban Teenagers", was conducted jointly by the Hunter College School of Health Sciences, the New York City Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services Bureau of Alcoholism, and the New York City Board of Education. Trends identified were based on the responses of the New York City high school juniors and seniors who participated in the study. The population excluded school dropouts, students below 11th grade, and adolescents who are institutionalized.

Of those males and females who reported that they drink (80% and 75% respectively), 60% reported being drunk once, and 33.3% reported being drunk three times or more in the past year. The survey identifies approximately 12% of drinkers as exhibiting a disturbing syndrome of frequency, quantity, and effect. The total syndrome, which is considered to be alcoholism when found in adults, includes: (1) drinking more than once a week (11%); (2) drinking five or more units of specific alcoholic beverages at a time (12.6% beer, 12.4% wine, 10.2% hard liquor); (3) blackouts or passing out (8%); (4) been in trouble due to drinking (18%, 5% - 3 or more times in past year); (5) always or sometimes drinking more than their friends (12%); (6) drinking in order to get drunk (22%); and (7) drinking before or during school.

This problem drinking syndrome is strongly associated with early drinking. There is a much greater likelihood of heavy frequent drinking among students starting to drink before 7th grade than among students starting later.

In the past five years, there has been a sharp shift downward in the age at which drinking begins. While approximately 24% of those youth sampled who were 19 or over had begun drinking wine or beer before 7th grade, more than 40% of the sampled students currently 16 and under began before 7th grade.

In 1973, in San Mateo County, California, a survey of student drug use (including alcohol) among junior and senior high school students carried on over a priod of six years found alcohol usage to increase over each successive year (1968-1973).[10] The study shows that the number of regular drinkers, the quantity of alcohol consumed, and the frequency of use in this population increase proportionately with age, and that these trends have been accelerating in recent years. Preliminary results of the national survey conducted for the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism early in 1974 indicated that 93% of boys and ~~9%~~ 87% of girls in their senior year of school had experimented with alcohol, and more than half of the nation's 7th graders had tried drinking at least once during the previous year.

In the final study (released April, 1975), conducted in 1974 with a total of 13,122 students in grades 7 - 12 from a nationwide sample, it was found that a greater percentage of boys than girls drink and those girls who do drink are likely to drink less on the average than boys. However, girls' drinking should not be minimized. Though girls' moderate/heavy and heavy drinking is less than 60% of the boys' rate, almost 18% of all girls are moderate/heavy or heavy drinkers.

Drinking and increased level of drinking are strongly related to increasing age.. While at age 13 abstainers comprise 37.8% of the age group, at age 17 only 17.2% are abstainers. Correspondingly, moderate/heavy and heavy drinkers comprise 11.6% of the 13 year old group but over 40% of the 18 and over age group. Perhaps the most startling result shown is that 24.3. or about one in four, of the adolescents 13 year old or younger drink frequently enough and in large enough quantities to be classed as at least moderate drinkers.

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[10] San Mateo County Department of Public Health and Welfare, "Surveillance of Student Drug Use," San Mateo County, California, 1973.

Of all theories as to why adolescents drink, the one receiving the most attention involves the general nature of adolescent behavior and the uncertain role of an adolescent in an adult world; an adult world where drinking is a widespread social custom and where drinkers outnumber nondrinkers by about two to one. In a study conducted by Maddox and McCall[11] of about 2,000 teenagers in the eleventh and twelfth grades of three public high schools in a middle sized midwestern city, it was found that drinking was a significant factor (as perceived by the teenager) in determining adult status. "If adult roles are perceived as having alcohol use as a normal component, in contrast to the abstinence perceived as normative for the teenager, then one might expect that the teenager's identification of himself primarily as an adult or primarily as an adolescent would be an important variable in determining patterns of drinking or abstinence." This was found to be the case. The role of the parent and parent acceptance of drinking behavior cannot be discounted here. Parents serve as a role model for adult behavior and their attitudes and practices play a major role in determining their children's approach to alcohol during adolescence. Parents, thankful that their children are using alcohol, in some cases condone their children's use of it, thereby masking a potential problem.

Contrary to popular belief that peer influence is a factor in teenage drinking, it was found that social or peer group pressure seems to have little influence on the drinking behavior of the adolescent; an adolescent is not required to drink even if his/her peer group does. Drinking or not drinking does not seem to affect the popularity, membership in school clubs, or the social standing of a teenager.[12] "Doing one's own thing" is a legitimate reflection of adolescent attitudes.

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[11] Maddox, G.L. and McCall, B.C., "Drinking Among Teenagers," Rutger's Center of Alcohol Studies, Publications Division, New Brunswick, N.J., 1964.

However, in the study by Wechsler and Thum,[13] it was found that the heaviest drinkers are quite likely to have several friends who drink, and they perceive drinking as being widespread in their peer group, indicating that drinking may be encouraged by other alcohol users within the individual's friendship group and supported by the belief that alcohol use is widespread within the broader peer group.

It is apparent from the literature that there is a predominance of alcohol use among adolescence and that the theories behind this use (e.g., parental approval, adult identification, peer influence) have gained general acceptance. However, alcohol abuse and alcoholism among adolescents seems to bring on greater controversy and diverse theories.

Several studies indicate that problem drinking by an adolescent is often part of a pattern of deviant behavior which indicates a maladjusted person. The ability to act satisfactorily with peers and the ability to cope with school or work are factors. Adolescents drink to escape nervousness and tension. This type of person generally starts drinking earlier than average. An additional reason for why they drink is because "it's fun to fantasize", indicating that alcohol is used as a drug enabling them to daydream in a pleasant way. These adolescents indicate a need for the mind-altering qualities of alcohol, a need to relax in order to indulge in a given activity. Alcohol either helps them to feel 'normal' and 'up to par' with their peers 'or alcohol is used as a vehicle to express their frequently destructive pathology or social aptitute (Bosma).

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[12] Bosma, Willem G.A. "Adolescents and Alcohol," Paper - January 8, 1974. [Bosma is director of the Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse at the University of Maryland Medical School.]

[13] Wechsler, Henry and Thum, Denise. "Teen-age Drinking, Drug Use, and Social Correlates," Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 34 (December 1973), pp. 1220-1227.

Permissiveness is sometimes thought to be a contributing influence in the development of problem drinking among teenagers. Drinking is less widespread among children and adolescents who live in environments that forbid the use of alcoholic beverages. There are some indications, however, that problem drinking is higher among youth in restrictive environments and lower in more permissive ones. One study of Mississippi high school students indicated a relationship between parental disapproval of drinking and an increased proportion of adolescent problem drinkers. Restrictions may inhibit drinking by some young people, but may also have the effect of bringing them together in trying to obtain alcoholic beverages and in drinking them, thereby promoting or intensifying problems by isolating drinking from regulative social controls.

In a group[14] of North Carolina high school boys, all of whose fathers were opposed to alcohol, drinking was greatest among youths who were in conflict with their fathers, in contrast with the behavior of those friendly to their fathers. "The rejection of parental authority was associated with frequent drinking, excessive drinking leading to an extreme intoxification, and drinking for psychological benefits rather than for social reasons."

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[14] Prendergast, Thomas J. and Schaefer, Earl S., "Correlates of Drinking and Drunkenness Among High School Students," Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 35 (1) (March 1974), pp. 232-242.

Aside from parent-child disagreements and personality factors indicating maladjustment, there are family problems to be considered. Among small groups of problem drinkers, aged 13 - 18, who were treated at a hospital in Boston, all had become alcoholics even before adolescence; some had had their first drink at age five. Almost all the fathers and some of the mothers were alcoholics. In most cases, the father had deserted the family permanently, leaving it in financial straits. In every case, the outstanding personality attributes of the adolescents were hostility, depression, impulsiveness, and sexual confusion.

CHAPTER II

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this chapter is to summarize the intent and application of the survey research. The chapter consists of seven parts:

1. Hypotheses
2. Definitions
   a. runaways
   b. runaway centers
3. Sampling method
4. Administration of Instrument
5. Confidentiality safeguards
6. Definition of variables
7. Statistical Analysis

II.1 Hypotheses

The survey tests two hypotheses:

(1) There is as great, if not greater, amount of alcohol abuse among runaway youth and their families as in the total adolescent population. If true, there is a need for an alcohol counseling capacity in programs serving runaway youth and their families.

(2) There is a positive correlation between adolescent and parental alcohol abuse in this population.

A hypothesis which was not tested during the first year of the project because of the lack of a non-runaway control group is the correlation between parental alcohol abuse and adolescent running away behavior. This lack has been the major limitation of the survey. A second limitation, common to other studies on adolescent alcohol abuse, has been the lack of a precise, measurable, operational definition of adolescent alcohol abuse.

For this reason, a secondary objective of the survey has been the construction of an alcohol abuse score based on reasons for, effects of, and frequency/amount of alcohol use. This score, designated as the RAP score (Runaway Alcohol Problem Score), has been used on an exploratory basis in this analysis. It will be a stated objective of the second year analysis to further refine, validate and test this score. Hypothesis #1, because of this lack of clear marker variables between this study and other research projects, can not be truly tested. It can be substantiated only through descriptive statistics on the alcohol use of the subjects and general comparisons with other studies.

In hypothesis #2, adolescent alcohol abuse is the dependent or criterion variable. Parental alcohol abuse is the predictor or independent variable. Rather than limit the study to a simple correlation between these two variables, the study also seeks to determine other predictor correlates of alcohol abuse among adolescent runaways.

II.2.a Definition of Runaway

Before presenting our operational definition of a runaway, an important distinction must be made. In a dissertation proposal, Runaway Youth and The Social Network Interaction, Ken Liebertoff of the Harvard University School of Psychology, points out that runaways have three specific models of environmental interaction:

1. He/she leaves home or foster home or institution, has no interaction with any defined social network, has no contact with his/her former family and cannot or does not return home.
2. The youth leaves home, has no contact with any social network, has some or no contact with family, but can and does return home.
3. The youth leaves home, has interaction with one or more social networks, has some or no contact with family, and may or may not return home.

Only the youth in model three can be studied in a purposive sample. The social networks can be Traveler's Aid Societies, the courts, the police, family agencies, crisis centers, hotlines and runaway centers. This study looks at the runaway youth who goes to a runaway center. These centers, however, are located primarily in the Great Lake Regions, The Northeast and Western United States. This does not mean necessarily that there is a particularly large number of runaways in these regions. It does mean that this sample is representative only of runaways seen at those runaway centers - and that any conclusions and inferences drawn from this study must take into account the sampling procedure.

II.2.b Definition of Runaway Center

For the purposes of this project, it was decided to define a runaway service as a program whose main focus is specialized service to runaways--a definition based on the by-laws of the National Network of Runaway and Youth Services.* These by-laws state that a runaway service should heed the following criteria:

- A private non-profit youth center or center with an independent board.
- Member centers should provide emergency youth services.
- Member centers shall provide a housing capability
- Residential services shall be open, or unlocked.
- Center shall provide for youth participation in program policy determination.
- Individual client records of centers shall be confidential.
- Member centers shall accept self-referrals.
- Member centers shall provide specialized service to runaways and their families
- Member centers shall be committed to a process of client determination.

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* National Network of Runaway and Youth Services (NNRYS) 1972 Conference, Ligonier, PA. Conference attended by 55 representatives from runaway centers. About 100 centers are now members.

II.3 Sampling Method

The sampling method used was non-random and purposive. The sampling selection process consisted of two steps. First, the selection of the runaway programs, and secondly, the selection of the runaways.

II.3.a Selection of Centers

In August 1974, applications were mailed to 80 runaway centers. Fifty-five (55) runaway centers returned the applications. The application included questions regarding the center's program, location, client-staff ratio, educational background of staff, present counseling techniques and their reasons for wishing to participate in this grant. (See application form, appendix II.A)

In order to achieve a cross-section of centers, a five member review board was asked to rate the centers according to two major criteria:

1. The first criterion (weighted 40%) comprised five objective items: geographic distribution, demographic characteristics (location and population), type of program (residential vs. non-residential), length of time program has been in existence and the size of the case load;
2. The second criterion (weighted 60%) consisted of the review board's evaluation of the centers counseling procedures and its reasons for wanting to participate in the project.

The relative importance of each objective item was determined by its representativeness of all runaway centers listed in the Runaway Directory, and its representativeness of the applicant centers. For instance, the Runaway Directory lists 54 residential centers and 24 non-residential centers; the 55 applicants included 37 residential and 18 non-residential centers. It was suggested that the review board select two-thirds (2/3) residential and one-third (1/3) non-residential programs. Because of other considerations (type of counseling program, etc.), the review board, in fact, selected three fourths (3/4) residential and one-fourth(1/4) non-residential centers.*

A residential center was defined as a center with residential facilities on the premises; a non-residential program as one which has a housing capability within the community.

The Review Board met September 18, 1974. The five members were:

Mark Thennes, Director of the Youth Network Council in Chicago.

Judy Lazarus, Former runaway counselor and a member of the Review Board of the Office of Social & Mental Health Concerns (NIMH) for distribution of 1,500,000 dollars to runaway programs.

Rev. A. Thomas Murphy, Minister and Youth Advocate in the Washington, D.C. area.

Thomas McCarthy, Assistant Director in charge of Administration, NIAAA-NYAP project.

Therese van Houten, Assistant Director in charge of Research and Evaluation, NIAAA-NYAP project.

They selected the following centers:

1. Project Place Runaway House
   31½ Dwight Street
   Boston, MA 02118

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*For the survey research component of this project an important caveat should be made regarding this method of center selection. It is assumed but not certain that these criteria were the most appropriate variables on which to base the selection process.

2. Bridge Over Troubled Waters
One Walnut Street
Boston, MA 02108

3. Spectrum
26 Park Street
Burlington, VT 05401

4. Compass House
370 Linwood Ave.
Buffalo, NY 14209

5. G.L.I.E.
1278 Grand Concourse
Bronx, NY 14202

6. Zocalo
c/o Christ Episcopal Church
Washington, DC 20007

7. Voyage House
1433 Lombard Street
Philadelphia, PA 19146

8. Youth Hostel & Runaway House
209 S. Morgan Street
Tampa, FL 33602

9. Stay Center
334 North Third
Hamilton, OH 45011

10. Pathfinders for Runaways
924 East Ogden Ave.
Milwaukee, WI 53202

11. Iowa Runaway Service
101 Locust Street
Des Moines, IA 50309

12. S.W. Denver Runaway Program
3052 West Mississippi Ave.
Denver, CO 80219

13. Project Oz
3304 Idlewild Way
San Diego, CA 92117

14. Berkeley Youth Alternatives
2141 Bonar
Berkeley, CA 94702

15. Contact Center
1532 S.W. Morrison
Portland, OR 97205

16. Youth Services Center
Runaway Project
1901 East 24th
Anchorage, AK 99504

There were sixteen (16) centers rather than fifteen (15), as stated in the proposal, because Project Place and the Bridge in Boston presented a joint application in which they stated:

> "If granted this award, both Place and Bridge will hire two full time staff members (one in each program) with the remaining staff salaries being funded by other sources. In short, NYAP would technically fund part-time workers and Bridge and Place would separately pick up the remainder. We would, in addition, split between the two of us the difference in travel expenses and extras granted by NYAP. These two staff members would work together for sharing of resources, planning and training, but would separately provide counseling services in each program."

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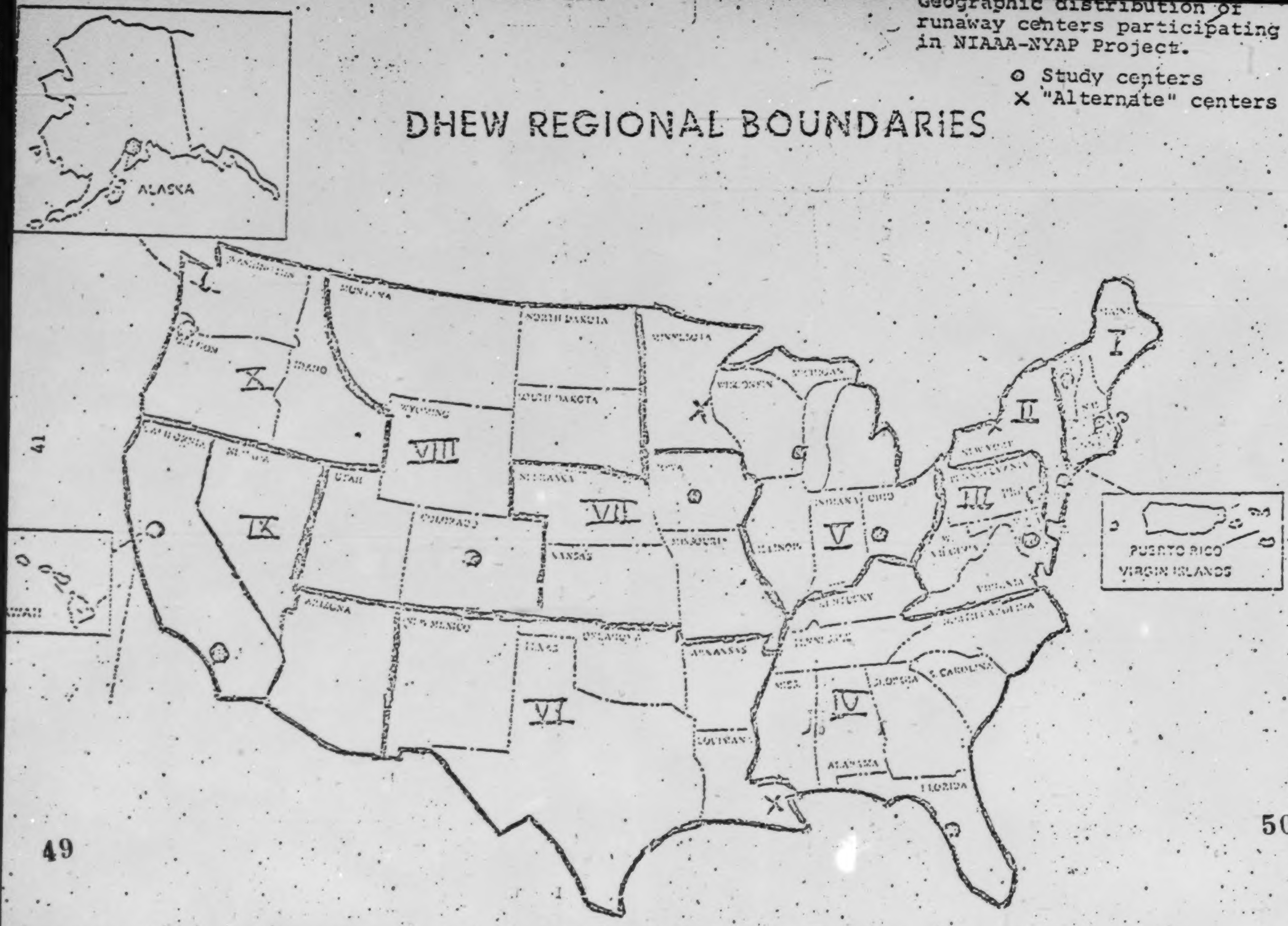
*Table I is a map of the 10 HEW regions with the geographic distribution of each center (Appendix B includes a description of these 18 programs).

Table II.1

Geographic distribution of runaway centers participating in NIAAA-NYAP Project.


o Study centers
× "Alternate" centers
DHEW REGIONAL BOUNDARIES
ALASKA
HAWAII
PUERTO RICO
VIRGIN ISLANDS
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
VIII
IX
X
WASHINGTON
OREGON
IDAHO
MONTANA
WYOMING
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
TEXAS
MINNESOTA
IOWA
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
WISCONSIN
MICHIGAN
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
MISS.
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
S. CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA
VIRGINIA
W. VIRGINIA
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
MAINE
N.H.

II.3.b Selection of Counselor/Field Worker

The survey instrument was administered by a counselor field worker located at each of the participating runaway centers. Eighteen runaway counselors (sixteen paid and two alternate back up counselors) from eighteen (18) nationally representative runaway centers participated in the first year of the NIAAA-NYAP Alcohol project.

Following a week long intensive training workshop on diagnosis and treatment of adolescent and family alcohol abuse patterns in December 1974, the counselors returned to their own runaway centers where they were expected to counsel runaway youth with alcohol related problems and make appropriate referrals to other community services, train fellow staff, and impact adolescent alcohol resources in their communities. They were also required to collect data for this survey on the incidence of alcohol abuse among runaway youth and their families.

Selection of the individual counselors was done by the participating runaway centers in line with their usual hiring practices and was subject to NYAP approval. The only minimum requirements placed on the centers were: (1) that the counselor be free of alcohol or other drug abuse for a period of at least one year, and (2) that the counselor be interested in alcohol counseling and be receptive to the training.

No direct effort was made to achieve a cross selection of counselors' backgrounds. It was surmised, however, that the carefully selected cross-section of runaway center type, coupled with the fact that the counseling staffs of most runaway centers incorporate a diversity of academic, experiential, etc. backgrounds, would insure a good cross representation of counselor backgrounds. It was likewise hoped that this selection process would assure minority representation among the counselors. This did indeed occur. Three counselors were Black, two were Hispanic and all others Caucasian. Ages range from 22 to 42 years of age with six of the seven women being 23 to 26 years of age. The nine men range in age from 22 to 38.

Their educational and experiential backgrounds varied. Four were trained in college; three through on the job training and special workshops and three through a combination of both. Two counselors had no prior training and one had some prior agency experience before being hired for his present position. The others combined prior agency experience with college work.

Five counselors had completed one to three years of college, six counselors are college graduates primarily in the social and behavioral sciences ; three have some graduate credits and four had a graduate degree, primarily in the social work and counseling area.

Eleven runaway counselor changes were made between October 1, 1974 and September 31, 1975. Although a fairly high turnover rate was anticipated, we had not expected this large a change within the first year. Possible reasons are being explored and controlled for, in so far as possible, in the 1975-1976 selections.

This turnover had a direct effect on the number of surveys completed in each program (see section 5 of this chapter).

4. Instrumentation

The purpose of the survey was therefore to document the incidence and degree of alcohol use and abuse among runaways and their families and to correlate adolescent alcohol abuse with parental alcohol abuse as well as other possible correlates of adolescent alcohol abuse such as age, sex, race, religious background, school drop-out status, family composition, social and economic background, and non-alcohol drug use. In order to do this an alcohol abuse survey form was constructed.

4.a Survey Instrument - Description

The 1975 survey instrument is a one page questionnaire with 57 items. It was printed on pressure sensitive paper with a detachable second sheet so that the centers could keep a carbon for their own files. (see Appendix C). The 57 items covered:

1. Demographic data (age, race, sex, parental occupation, place of residence...)
2. Questions based on known typology of runaway behavior (frequency of running away, reasons for running, etc.)
3. Questions related to hypothesized correlates of adolescent alcohol abuse (parental alcohol use and attitude, peer use of poly drugs...)
4. Questions on alcohol use (frequency and amount of alcohol consumption, effects of use...)

In order to define alcohol abuse, the variables on runaway alcohol use (reasons for use and effects of use) were rated on a score of one to three (1-3) to indicate relative indication of potential alcohol abuse. This exploratory scoring system was devised in consultation with Dr. Joseph Liftik of the Alcoholism Division of the Boston City Hospital. See Table II.

4.b Pre-Test of Survey

The 1975 survey instrument underwent several changes prior to the final 1975 format. An earlier version was pretested at nine centers with 42 subjects during a seven day period in November, 1974. Changes were made at counselor suggestions and following suggestions by Dr. Liftik.

The survey was then explained in detail and one counselor from each of the selected programs was trained in its use during the project's first annual Alcoholism Conference* held in Dedham , Massachusetts, in December, 1974. Actual use of the survey began January 1, 1975.

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* At this conference, participating counselors were trained in adolescent alcohol abuse identification, counseling and prevention as well as in the survey rationale and techniques.

5. Administration of Questionniare

The survey form was designed not only as the instrument through which the researcher could determine the incidence and degree of alcohol abuse among runaways and their families but also it was the means whereby the field worker/counselor could classify the runaways into three groups:

a. The Study Group - youth whose parents abuse alcohol and/or youth who abuse alcohol. The effects of the alcohol counseling on this group was a primary focus of the evaluation component of this study.

b. The Referral Group- youth who were physically addicted to alcohol and needed to be referred to a medical facility.

c. The Control group - youth whose parents had no alcohol problem and youth who did not themsleves abuse alcohol. These youth were to receive alcohol abuse prevention counseling - the form and impact of this counseling was not a primary focus of this project although counselors were trained in prevention education. For the purpose of the survey, this latter group became the control group of the study group. As mentioned earlier, funds did not permit the use of a non-runaway control group. It was therefore not possible to relate adolescent or parental alcohol use to adolescent running-away versus non-running away; although it was possible to compare these variables with one-time running away versus multiple running away.

The survey was to be administered as follows:

The alcohol counselor, or intake worker, trained by the alcohol counselor, was to administer the survey to all incoming runaways if the center's average monthly intake was less than 30. Centers with an average intake fluctuating between 25 and 40 would admin the survey to the first 30 runaways per month. Centers with an intake over 40 youth were asked to administer it to every other incoming runaway, but to no more than 30.

The survey was not to be administered to youth referred to the alcohol counselor specifically because of an alcohol problem, and not to outreach cases seen "only on the street". It was felt that the use of the survey form would hinder direct services to these street youth; that is, would be used inconsistently and therefore invalidly.

The survey was in fact administered over a period of six months, from January to June, 1975, to a total of 482 runaways. This low number, an average of 5.7 per center, resulted in part because some counselors administered the form only to their own intake; because of the relatively low monthly intake of some programs, particularly the residential programs; and because of the high counselor turnover rate in other programs (see Appendix VII.D). Difficulties arising from this unequal sample distribution are discussed in Chapter IX, section B.

6. Confidentiality

In line with standard research procedures, every effort was made to insure the anonymity and confidentiality of responses. Runaways were identified only through sequential code numbers assigned by the counselor interviewer. At no time was the client's name, address or exact birthdate given to the researcher.

Clients were told that the information collected would be used to help them directly and to help others indirectly through a research project. They did not have to answer every question and had the right to refuse to use any instrument.

Consent of client participation was obtained through the field worker counselors. Appendix II.B includes a copy of the confidentiality form which was signed by the director of each participating runaway center.

7. Statistical Analysis

The research design flows from the consideration of the research problem that incidence and correlates of adolescent alcohol abuse among runaway youth must be identified and described; and also the hypotheses that there is a positive correlation between parental alcohol abuse and adolescent alcohol abuse in this population.

Since available research points consistently to interaction between the adolescent alcohol abuser and his/her environment, it was deemed necessary to explore the interaction between the runaway alcohol abuser and his/her environment.

As mentioned above, the one criterion or dependent variable is adolescent alcohol abuser; the dependent variables are parental alcohol abuse as well as all items on the survey questionnaire which together or alone are possible correlates of adolescent alcohol abuse.

The dependent variable measured through the tentative RAP score (see Table II.B) which constitutes an interval level variable with a range from 0 to 41. To simplify the range of these values, it was standardized through the use of Z scores, a linearly derived score which expresses the individual's distance from the mean in terms of the standard deviation of distribution. To simplify contingency table descriptive analyses the score was at times transformed into a simple yes/no dichotomous nominal variable.

The major independent variable, parental alcohol abuse, was positive if one or both parents were reported by the youth to be frequently intoxicated. Because of the ethical issue of youth reporting on their parents, the youth were asked only to state whether their parents are:

1. abstainers
2. occasional drinkers
3. regular moderate drinkers
4. heavy drinkers who are frequently intoxicated.

The result was an ordinal variable. For interval data analysis, particularly the regression analysis, two types of nominal variables were computed through logical IF statements:

A. 1 - Mother alcohol abuser: if the answer to category 4 is yes; or if the answer to 4 is yes and father's answer to 3 is yes*

2 - Father alcohol abuser: if the answer to category 4 is yes, or if the answer to 4 is yes and mother's answer to 3 is yes

3 - Both parents abuse alcohol: if both parents' answer to category 4 is yes.

B. A less conservative, more frequently used dichotomous definition simply defined an alcohol abusing father as one who is frequently intoxicated, and an alcohol abusing mother as one who is frequently intoxicated.

A second major independent variable was the family breakdown. Using the nuclear two parent family as the norm, a home was considered "broken" if the youth lived with one-parent or if one or both of his parents was a step-parent. Questions were asked regarding family composition and family experiences such as separation, divorce, death, institutionalization of a parent. This was a nominal variable. For some analyses, categories were collapsed to make it a 4 category variable: living with natural parents, in a single parent family, a reconstituted family or "other". These were converted to so-called "dummy" variables for inclusion in the regression analysis.

Socioeconomic background was based on parent occupation as reported by the runaway. Twelve possible categories were presented to them in the survey form. It was decided not to use one of the more cumbersome standard SES measurements since only a general description was necessary for purposes of this study. To simplify classification and analysis, blue collar fathers (or so-called lower middle-class fathers) were defined as all fathers who were described as skilled or unskilled workers. White collar fathers are those who occupied clerical and sales positions as well as those who managed small businesses. In the third group, were placed those parents (including mothers) who were described as professionals or executives.

The data analysis consisted of the following steps:

1. Basic descriptive statistics were calculated for all variables.
2. Contingency table breakdowns and one way analysis of variance were performed between relevant variables in order to further describe the data and look for possible measures of association.
3. For interval level variables bivariate correlations (including an exploratory correlation matrix) was calculated to look for possible measures of associations between data.
4. Because of the large number of possible correlates of adolescent alcohol abuse, these same principles of correlation were used in a regression analysis.

CHAPTER III

SURVEY FINDINGS

Introduction

In this chapter we present the findings of the survey on the incidence of alcohol abuse among a purposive sample of 482 runaway youth and their families. The survey was conducted in 17 nationally representative runaway centers from January 1975 through June 1975.

The chapter is divided into five sections:

(1) Section I presents basic demographic data, including breakdowns and crosstabulations of relevant data such as age, race and sex.

(2) Section II presents information on the runaway experience; reason for running, distance from home, etc.

(3) Section III addresses the issue of alcohol abuse among runaways and their families. It presents operational definitions of alcohol abuse, discusses the construction of an adolescent alcohol problem score and relates alcohol abuse to characteristics of drinking behavior.

(4) Section IV seeks to determine bivariate correlates and predictor variables of adolescent alcohol abuse through correlational analyses.

(5) Section V summarizes these findings.

I. Demographic Data

Age and Sex:

Of 482 runaways answering the questionnaire, 193 (40%) were male and 289 (60%) were female. The overwhelming majority were Caucasian, 367 (76.6% of the total). Black runaways accounted for only 15.4% or 74 out of the total group.

There were 27 runaways (5.6%) of Hispanic origin. Six runaways (1.3%) identified themselves as Indians. Other ethnic and racial groups named were Oriental (3 runaways) and Aleutian (2 runaways).

The greatest percentage of Black runaways were found in the following centers located in large metropolitan areas: G.L.I.E. in Bronx, New York; Voyage House in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; the Greenhouse in New Orleans, Louisiana and Pathfinders in Milwaukee, Wisconsin (See Table III.1). In the New York and Philadelphia centers, the Black runaway made up half the total intake. At Berkeley Youth Alternatives 40% of the runaways were Black, but considering the center's poor representation in the total sample (N = 5) this finding cannot be considered statistically significant. On the other hand, through observation and knowledge about the Berkeley program, we know that this program has a large Black population.

The Indian youth total 6 - three are Alaskan runaways. The Spanish origin runaways total 27. Nine were seen at G.L.I.E. in the Bronx, New York (located in a primarily Black and Puerto Rican Community), 5 were seen at Pathfinders in Milwaukee and 9 at the S.W. Denver Runaway Program which has a largely Chicano clientele. In fact, the Chicano youth accounted for half the Denver program's runaways (See Table III.1).

Of the 192 male responses (total N = 193), 30 are Black (40.5% of Blacks), 150 are Caucasian (40.9% of Caucasian group), 8 are Hispanic, 3 are Indian. Of the 287 females, 44 (59.5 of Black group) are Black, 217 (59.1% of Caucasian group) are Caucasian, 19 are of Hispanic origin, 3 are Indian, and 4 identify themselves as "other."

Table III.1

CENTERS WITH A PROPORTIONATELY LARGE BLACK POPULATION

Center	City/State	Number of Black Runaways	% of total Black Runaways	% of Center's sample
G.L.I.E.	Bronx,N.Y.	12	16.2%	52.2%
Voyage House	Phil.,PA	14	18.9%	50.0%
Pathfinders	Milw.,Wisc.	8	10.8%	11.0%
Greenhouse	New Orelans, LA	14	18.9%	24.6%
Berkeley Youth Altern.	Berkeley, CA.	2	.4%	40.0%

CENTERS WITH A PROPORTIONATELY LARGE HISPANIC POPULATION

Center	City/State	Number of Black Runaways	% of total Black Runaways	% of Center's sample
G.L.I.E.	Bronx, N.Y.	9	33.3%	39.1%
Pathfinders	Milw., Wisc.	5	18.5%	6.8%
S.W. Denver Runaway Pro.	Denver, CO.	9	33.3%	52.9%

As these figures indicate, the 40-60 boy-girl ratio is consistent among the Caucasian and Black races, but in the Spanish origin group (N = 27), the proportion of females increases (the boy-girl ratio in the Spanish sub-group is 30-70). (See Table III.2)

The greatest number of runaways were 15 years old at the time of the runaway episode; there were 119 (24.8%) who ran away at age 15. After age 15, the peak for this group, the number of runaways decreased. There were 100 runaways (20.8%) aged 16 and 102 (21.3%) aged 17. The youngest runaway in the group was aged ten. This ten-year old with one 11-year old represented .2% of the total group. The number of 12-year old runaways was ten (2.1%). Between ages 12 and 13, the number increased from ten to 37 (7.7%). The most dramatic increase occurred between ages 13 and 14 when the number jumped from 37 to 100 runaways (a 22.9% increase).

As Table VIII.3 shows, a greater proportion of 16 to 17 age Black youth were on the run than in the 14-15 year old group. This was in contrast to the Caucasian group where there was little real difference in these age groups, even though slightly more 14-15 year old Caucasians (especially 15 year olds) were on the run than 16-17 year olds. Also, this particular group of Black youth did not show as dramatic an increase of 13 year old over 12-year old runaways as did the Caucasian youth (5.4%) of Black youth are 12 years old; 6.8% of Black youth are 13; in the Caucasian group 1.6% are 12 years old and 7.7% are 13 years old). In the Hispanic origin youth (N = 27) two runaways are 13; the others are older. If we can discount the two eleven-year old Caucasian youth, it would appear that Black youth tend to start running at age 12; Caucasian youth at age 13 and Hispanic youth at age 13-14.

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[1] The 1974=1975 report of the National Runaway Switchboard operated by Metro-Help, Inc. of Chicago and funded by the Office of Youth Development reported a similar male-female ratio. Female callers outnumber male callers three to one; 60.5% of those who called in were female and 39.5% were male.

BREAKDOWN OF RESPONDENTS
BY
RACE AND SEX

RACE	MALE N	MALE % Of Racial group	MALE % of total	FEMALE N	FEMALE % of Racial group	FEMALE % of total
Black 1 N = 74 or 15% of total	30	40.5%	6.3%	44	59.5%	9.2%
Caucasian 2 N = 367 or 77% of total	150	40.9%	31.3%	217	59.1%	45.3%
Hispanic 3 N = 27 or 6% of total	8	29.6%	1.7%	19	70.4%	4.0%
Indian 4 N = 6 or 1.0% of total	3	50%	.6%	3	50%	.6%
Other 5 N = 5 or 1.0% of total	1	20%	.2%	4	80%	.8%
TOTAL = 479 or 100%	192		40.1%	287		59.9%

The 40 - 60 boy-girl ratio is consistent among the Caucasian and Black races, but in the Spanish origin group (N = 27) the proportion of females increases (boy-girl ratio in Spanish sub-group is 30-70).

Table III.3

BREAKDOWN BY RACE AND AGE

	AGES							
RACE	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Black N = 74 15.5% of total	- - -	- - -	4 5.4% .8%	5 6.8% 1.0%	13 17.6% 2.7%	12 16.2% 2.5%	21 20% 4.4%	19 18% 4%
Caucasian N = 366 76.7% of total	1 .3% .2%	1 .3% .2%	6 1.6% 1.3%	28 7.7% 5.9%	85 23.2% 17.8%	99 27% 20.8%	72 19.7% 15.1%	74 20.2% 15.5%
Hispanic N = 27 5.7% of total	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 7.4% .4%	8 29.6% 1.7%	7 25.9% 1.5%	5 18.5% 1.0%	5 18.5 1.0
Indian N = 6 1.3% of total	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 16.7% .2%	1 16.7% .2%	- - -	1 16.7% .2%	3 50% .6%
Other N = 4 .8% of total	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 25% .2%	2 50% .4%	- - -	1 25% .2%	- - -
Total								

N = number of youth

First % = percentage in racial sub-group

Second % = percentage of total respondents (477).

In an analysis of variance however the significance of the criterion variable sex broken down by age and race there were no statistically significant difference at the .01 or even the .05 level.[2]

These findings are similar to the major runaway studies.

In the D'Angelo study[2] Families of Sand there is a similar proportion of Black - White runaways (25.6% Black; 74.4% White). In the second BREC study[3] the Black - White ratio is 21 - 78. The relatively small N's in these studies make a separate study of the Black runaway youth near impossible. The total D'Angelo study, for instance, is based on 82 youth; the BREC study is based on a probability sample of 139 and a purposive sample of 44. For this reason, we performed breakdowns by race on most relevant variables relating to runaway characteristics and alcohol abuse variables. In fact, because of the small number of ethnic minorities in the runaway samples, the BREC study collapsed the Black and Chicano groups in a comparison with the White or Anglo group.

Education and Employment:

With regard to schooling, most runaways were in the eighth grade (130 or 27%) and nineth grade (115 or 23.9%). The grade levels were in accordance with age levels. The lowest grade level indicated by a runaway was the fourth grade. The numbers increased until the eighth grade and then decreased to 115 in the ninth grade, 94 (19.5%) in the tenth grade, 43 (8.9%) in the 11th grade and 4 (.8%) in the 12th grade.

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[2] The computed F - 1.4733 which is smaller than the critical values of F at the .01 level (2.69) and the .05 level (2.03).

[3] D'Angelo op cit.

[4] Brennan, Tim op cit.

Of 477 youth answering the question as to whether they dropped out of school, the majority, 315 (65.4%) said they were not school dropouts. One hundred and sixty-two (33.6%) said they were dropouts.

TABLE III.4a CROSSTABULATION OF DROPOUT RATE BY SEX OF RESPONDENTS

SEX	DROPOUT YES	 NO	ROW TOTAL
MALE	82 42.5% 50.6% 17.2%	111 57.5% 35.3% 23.3%	193 40.5%
FEMALE	80 28.2% 49.4% 16.8%	204 71.8% 64.8% 42.8%	284 59.5%
COLUMN TOTAL	162 34.0%	315 66.0%	477 100%

COUNT
ROW %
COLUMN %
TOTAL %

* Number of Missing Observations = 5

As Table VIII.4 indicates male runaways are far more likely to be dropouts than female runaways. Of the male runaways 42.5% said they had dropped out of school, while only 28.2% of the female runaways had done so.[5]

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[5] The higher dropout rate among boys than girls also showed up in a correlational analysis of interval level variables. In a correlation matrix of 21 variables, sex was positively correlated only with dropout rate - (R = +.4301, R^2 = .18. $p < .01$).

In response to a question asking the runaways to rate themselves academically, nearly half (46.9%) saw themselves as average students. Very few (6.9%) said they were excellent students, while one fourth (24.1%) said they were good students. One fifth of the runaways (21.7%) rated their academic standings as poor.

Although the majority of runaways did not hold jobs at the time they ran away (268 or 55.9% did not), a large number were employed (211 or 44.1%). They were asked to describe the type of work they did. Most of the youth worked at service jobs such as waiting on tables, washing dishes, and delivering papers. Other jobs cited were busboy/busgirl, cashiers, clerical workers, and daycare workers. One runaway had been a stable attendant.

Of those runaways who had left their jobs, the majority, 86 or 17.8% left because their contract had ended. Twenty-three or 4.8% of the total group had quit their jobs.

Siblings:

As for the families of the runaways, 15 (3.1%) stated that they were an only child. The greatest number were one of three children in the family (98 or 20.3%). Sixty-five (13.5%) runaways had one sibling. A fairly large percentage had 3,4, and 5 siblings, 84 (17.4%), 74 (15.4%) and 53 (11.0%) respectively. Five runaways reported ten or more siblings.

With respect to birth order, nearly one third were the oldest child (143 or 29.7% of total group). One-hundred and thrity-seven (28.4%) were second oldest and eighty (16.6%) were third from the oldest. Two runaways were ninth born in their families.

Of 434 runaways, 37% have siblings who have run away before. In this group of runaways nearly three-fourths (74%) are repeat runners.

As Table III.4b shows, there is no appreciable difference in the prevalence of sibling runaway behavior in relation to repeat runaway behavior of the respondents: 33% of the siblings of first time runners have run before. Only slightly more, 38%, of the siblings of repeat runaways have engaged in runaway behavior.

SIBLING RUNAWAY BEHAVIOR IN RELATION TO FIRST AND REPEAT RUNAWAY BEHAVIOR OF RESPONDENTS

TABLE III. 4b

RESPONDENT RUNAWAY BEHAVIOR	ROW TOTAL		SIBLING RUNAWAY BEHAVIOR					
					YES		NO	
	N	%	N	% Sibling	% total	N	% sibling	% total
First Time Runaway	111	26%	37	33%	8%	74	67%	17%
Repeat Runaway	323	74%	124	38%	29%	199	62%	46%
COLUMN TOTAL	434	100%	161		37%	273		63%

*Number of respondents: 434 out of 482 - Data missing on 48 respondents.

Family Background:

Nearly half of the runaways came from unbroken family settings, i.e, they lived with both natural (or adoptive) parents at the time of the runaway episode. Of the 396 persons responding to the question, 167 or 42% lived with both natural parents. The next greatest number lived with a single parent (118 or 29.8%). Eighty-seven (22%) runaways lived with one natural parent and a step-parent. Almost as many (86 or 21.7%) had lived in some sort of institution, either a mental health or correctional institution. Some 24 (5%) cited their last home as a foster home. Other homes mentioned by the runaways were with grandparents (15), uncles and aunts (11) and friends (7).

A greater proportion of Black runaways (20%) than White (11.3%) and hispanic youth did not live with their natural, adoptive, step or foster parents. White (8%) and Hispanic (8%) runaways were also more likely to have been placed with foster parents. Also more White youth (20.8%) than Black youth (14.3%) or Hispanic youth (16%) lived in reconstituted families where at least one parent was a step parent. (See Table VIII.5). In an analysis of variance of home towns broken down by race and family composition F = 1.1464, not significant at the .01 level.[6]

Comparing this data with available 1974 Census data, we find that 26% of the runaways live in single parent families as opposed to less than 17% of the Census sample. Among Caucasian youth 23.7% in the sample lived with one parent as opposed to 13.4% of the census sample. In the Black group the

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[6] Computed F value = 1.1464. Critical value at .01 level = 3.36; at .05 = 2.39.

Table III.5

CROSSTABULATION OF RACE BY FAMILY COMPOSITION

TOTAL	NATURAL OR ADOPTIVE PARENTS	RECONSTITUTED FAMILY	SINGLE PARENT FAMILY	FOSTER FAMILY	NON-PARENT FAMILY
Black 70 16% of total	Black 15 21.4% of Blacks 3% of total	Black 10 14.3% of Blacks 2% of total	Black 25 35.7% of Blacks 6% of total	Black 6 8.6% of Blacks 1% of total	Black 14 20% of Blacks 3% of total
Caucasian 346 78% of total	Caucasian 138 39.9% of Caucasian 31% of total	Caucasian 72 20.8% of Caucasian 16% of total	Caucasian 82 23.7% of Cauca. 19% of total	Caucasian 15 4.3% of Cauca. 3% of total	Caucasian 39 11.3% of Cauca. 9% of total
Hispanic 25 6% of total	Hispanic 9 36% of Hispanic 2% of total	Hispanic 4 16% of Hispanic .9% of total	Hispanic 7 28% of Hispanic 1% of total	Hispanic 2 8% of Hispanic .4% of total	Hispanic 3 12% of Hispanic .6% of total
Total 441 100%	Total 162 36%	Total 86 19%	Total 114 26%	Total 23 5%	Total 56 13%

*Because of the small number of Indian and "other" runaways, their numbers have been excluded from this table.

Table III.6

COMPARISON OF STUDY POPULATION WITH 1974 CENSUS DATA

	LIVING WITH BOTH PARENT*			SINGLE PARENTS		
	All Races	Caucasian	Black	All Races	Caucasian	Black
SAMPLE FREQUENCY	252	210	25	117	82	25
SAMPLE PERCENTAGE (of racial groups)	56%	60.7%	35.7%	26%	23.7%	35.7%
POPULATION PERCENTAGE (based on 1974 Census data on 14 -17 year olds)	79.1%	83.6%	52.3%	16.9%	13.4%	38.7%

*This includes adoptive parents and remarried parents.

difference is less pronounced: 35.7% of Black runaways live in one-parent as opposed to 13.4% of the census sample. In the Black group, the difference is less pronounced: 35.7% of Black runaways live in one-parent homes, less than the national average of 38.7%. Conversely, far less runaways live with both natural parents (35.7%) than do Black youth in the national census sample (52.3%). This is explained in part by the percent of Black runaways who live in foster homes, institutions, etc. (See Table III.6)

Runaways were asked to specify particular events in their family situation such as death of a parent, divorce, etc., which were reasons for a lack of a complete nuclear family. Thirty-three or 6.8% cited the death of the mother, 43 or 8.9% cited death of the father in their particular family. Divorce had taken place in the homes of 181 or 37.6% of the runaways' families and 81 runaways or 16.8% said their parents had separated. Fifteen (3.1%) runaways stated that at the time of the runaway episode, their fathers were in some sort of institution; an almost equal amount (16 or 3.3%) stated that their mothers were institutionalized. Other significant events in the family included having a parent in jail (nine runaways). One runaway youth cited a runaway mother. Twenty-three runaways (4.8%) said they did not know who their natural fathers were.

The runaways were asked to state which father figure and mother figure they identified with. With respect to the father, of the 394 responses, 298 (75.6%) stated that they identified with their natural father. Sixty-one or 15.5% listed their stepfather as the person with whom they identified. Eighteen runaways (4.5%) stated an adoptive father and some 8 (2.3%) and 9 (2.0%) identified the grandfather or foster father as the father with whom identified.

With respect to the mother with whom they identify, a greater percentage of the 448 runaways who answered the question, identified the natural mother as the mother figure. There were 391 (87.3%) who identified the natural mother. As with the father figure, the second parent to be named was the step-parent. Twenty-nine or 4.7% names the step-mother as the mother with whom they identify. The same number of runaways who identified an adoptive father, identified an adoptive mother. Ten (2.2%) named a grandmother, and 8 (1.8%) named a foster mother.

Employment of Parents:

Of 385 runaways responding to questions about their father's employment, 323 (67.1%) stated that their father was working either full or part time. Sixty-two runaways said their fathers were unemployed. A majority of runaways said their mothers were unemployed, 206 or 48.2% of the 427 who responded to the question. Although 221 runaways stated that their mothers were employed, only 181 (42.4%) of these said their mothers worked full time. The rest (40 or 9.4%) said their mothers were employed part time.

When asked to record their father's occupation, of the 372 respondents, 162 (43.5%) said their fathers were skilled workers. (Third choice was "professional" which 42 (11.3%) runaways identified as their fathers occupation). Forty-six runaways (12.4%) stated that their fathers were unskilled workers. Nineteen of the runaways stated that their fathers were either executives or involved in a large business. About an equal number of kids said their fathers were either in clerical or sales positions (23 or 6.3%) or managerial or small business positions (20 or 5.4%). Twelve (3.2%) runaways said their fathers were retired while 20 (5.4%) responded that their fathers were disabled or on welfare or social security.

Six runaways identified their fathers as students.

There were 306 responses regarding the mothers' occupation. In this category, there was no clearcut majority in any one area. Most mothers (62 or 20.3%) were employed as skilled workers with clerical and sales positions coming close behind with 60 or 19.6% of the total. There were less women employed as unskilled workers, 49 or 16.0%. Professional women accounted for 11.1% (34) of the total. Four (1.3%) were described as executives.

To simplify classification and analysis, blue collar fathers, for purposes of this study, were defined as all fathers who were described as skilled or unskilled workers; the white collar fathers as clerical and sales worker as well as the manager of small businesses. In the third group those parents (including mothers) who were described as professionals or executives were placed.

According to this classification, the majority of the families are blue collar (62%) or lower-middle class, and slightly over one-fourth are middle-class.

Slightly more White parents (29%) are professionals than Black parents (20%) or Hispanic parents (11.8%). Conversely, more Hispanic (76.5%) and Black (70%) fathers are blue collar workers than are White father (59.2%). (See Table III.7).

Religion:

In response to the question regarding religion, the largest number, 191

Table III.7

CROSSTABULATION OF RACE BY FATHER'S OCCUPATION

N = 318

RACE	BLUE COLLAR	WHITE COLLAR	PROFESSIONAL
Black 40 12.6% of total	Black 28 70% of Blacks 8.8% of total	Black 4 10% of Blacks 1.3% of total	Black 8 20% of Blacks 2.5% of total
Caucasian 255 80.2% of total	Caucasian 151 59.2% of Cauca. 47.5% of total	Caucasian 31 12.2% of Cauca. 9.7% of total	Caucasian 73 28.6% of Cauca. 23% of total
Hispanic 17 5.3% of total	Hispanic 13 76.5% of Hispanic 4.1% of total	Hispanic 2 11.8% of Hispanic .6% of total	Hispanic 2 11.8% of Hisp, .6% of total
Indian 3 .9% of total	Indian 2 66.7% of Indians .6% of total	Indian - - -	Indian 1 33.3% of Indian .3% of total
Other 3 .9%	Other 3 100% of Other .9% of total	Other - - -	Other - - -
Total 318 100% of total	Total 197 61.9% of total	Total 37 11.6% of total	Total 84 26.4% of total

* Data missing on 164 runaways. This includes data missing on the runaways in single parent or reconstituted families who did not answer questions regarding their father's occupation.

(45.7% stated that the religious preference in their homes was Catholic. One hundred and sixty-two (38%) replied that their families were Protestant. An additional thirty runaways specified that they were Baptist, bringing the total of Protestant familes to 192. Ten runaways (2.4%) cited Judaism as the preferred religion in their homes. In addition, 12 said they were Jehovah Witnesses; 15 were Christian Scientists; three Mormons; and four Pentacostal. A majority of runaways (280 or 58.6% of total 478) said that they considered their homes to be "not very religious." One hundred and thirty-six (28.5% said their households were "mildly religious" and 62 (13%) said their homes were "very religious." (See Table III.8).

We checked to see whether there was a difference in the frequency of divorced parents according to the families' reported religious preference. Although the difference was not statistically significant, divorce was most frequent among the few Jewish runaways (N = 8) and least frequent among the Catholic families. (See Table III.9).

Other crosstabulations by religion produced no significant differences among religious groups on such variables as: alcohol abuse, grade level, type of student, dropout rate, previous runaway experience, family composition, parental alcohol use and reasons for running from home or religious atmosphere. Catholic families were proportionately more often described as "mildly religious." Only 13% of both Catholic and Protestant families were described as "very religious." Twenty-two percent of the Jewish families were so described. (See Table III.8).

Table III.8

RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE AND RELIGIOUS ATMOSPHERE IN RESPONDENTS FAMILIES

RELIGIOUS ATMOSPHERE	CATHOLIC			PROTESTANT			JEWISH		
	N (190)	% of sub - group	% Total	N (163)	% of sub - group	% Total	N (9)	% of sub - group	% Total
Very Religious	27	13%	8%	19	12%	5%	2	22%	.5%
Mildly Religious	68.	38%	19%	48	30%	13%	2	22%	.5%
Not Very Religious	95	50%	26%	96	58%	27%	5	56%	1.0%

Table III.9

CROSSTABULATION OF DIVORCE BY RELIGION

RELIGION			DIVORCE					
	ROW TOTAL	%	YES			NO		
			N	% of sub-group	% of total	N	% of sub-group	% of total
CATHOLIC	168	44%	67	40%	18%	101	60%	27%
PROTESTANT	150	40%	69	46%	18%	81	54%	21%
JEWISH	8	2%	5	63%	1%	3	37%	7%
OTHER	54	14%	23	43%	6%	31	57%	8%
COLUMN TOTAL	380	100%	164		43%	216		57%

Home Towns:

Of a total of 481 respondents to the question on the type of home town, over half (247 or 51.4%) said they came from an urban area. One hundred and forty-eight lived in suburban communities. Fifty-five (11.4%) said they came from small towns and 31 (6.4%) were from rural areas. In a further breakdown of home town by race, it was found that 84% of the Black runaways were urban youth, as opposed to 42% of the Caucasian runaways. Thirty-seven percent of the Caucasian youth were suburbanites. Another 13% lived in small towns (the home of 7% Black runaways) and 7.4% lived in rural areas (the home of only 4% of Black runaways). Like Black runaways, Hispanic runaways were from urban areas while 14.8% were from the suburbs. (See Table III.10).

Comparing home town and race data of the runaway sample with the data on the total population of 14 to 17 year olds obtained through the 1974 Census, we found that urban youth are over represented in the runaway population by 2 - 1 proportion. (See Table III.11). Even while taking into account the likely difference between the census definition of 'central cities' and the 'runaway counselors' definition of 'urban'these findings remain significant. They support the common claim that urban youth are more likely to run than non-urban youth.

Another explanation is that since most runaway centers are located in cities and since most runaways do not run far from home, therefore, most youth seen at runaway centers are urban youth.

Table III.10

HOME TOWN AND RACE OF RESPONDENTS

N = 478

RACE	URBAN	SUBURBAN	SMALL TOWN	RURAL
Black N = 74 or 15.5% of total	62 83.8% 13%	4 5.4% .8%	5 6.8% 1.0%	3 4.1% .6%
Caucasian N = 366 or 76.6% of total	155 42.3% 32.4%	136 37.2% 28.5%	48 13.1% 10.0%	27 7.4% 5.6%
Hispanic N = 27 or 5.6% of total	22 81.5% 4.6%	4 14.8% .8%	1 3.7% .2%	- - -
Indian N = 6 or 1.3% of total	4 66.7% .8%	2 33.3% .4%	- - -	- - -
Other N = 5 or 1.0% of total	3 60% .6%	1 20% .2%	- - -	1 20% .2%
Total N = 478 or 100%	246 51.5%	147 30.8%	54 11.3%	31 6.5%

N = Number of Respondents
First % = % of racial sub group
Second % = % of total 478 respondents

Table III.11

HOME TOWN AND RACE

Comparison of Study Population with 1974 Census Data

	TOTAL	CENTRAL CITIES/URBAN		
		CAUCASIAN	BLACK	HISPANIC
SAMPLE FREQUENCY	246	155	62	22
SAMPLE PERCENTAGE by race	51%	42%	84%	81%
POPULATION PERCENTAGE by race - based on 1974 Census data	27%	22.6%	55.2%	48.1%

II. Characteristics of Running Away

In response to how many days they had been on the run, 243 (50.4%) of a total of 473 responding to the question replied that they had been running for only one day. As the number of days increased, the number of runaways decreased from 97 (20.1%) at two days to 79 (16.4%) at three days to 19 (3.9%) at four days to 4 (.8%) at five days. The number decreases further until nine days, at which time the number of runaways increases from 1 to 14 (5%).

The runaways were asked to list two major reasons for leaving home. Eighty point three percent (387) of the total runaway group cited family problems as the primary reason for running. Only 63 (13.1%) did not cite this as a major reason. (Of the 71 who cited drug and/or alcohol reasons, it was found that 55 were alcohol users - see Section III of this chapter). A third major reason given for leaving home was flight because of school problems. Sixty-two runaways, 12.9% of the total group, gave this response. A large group gave 'other' reasons (49 or 10.2%). These 'other' reasons included beatings (20 youth); fights (18 youth);fight with a firend with whom they were living (11); pushed out (6) wanting something different (11). In addition to 'other' problems submitted by the runaways, 42 (9.0%) ran because of peer problems, 31 (6.4%) ran for legal reasons, 19 (4.0%) ran away for sex related problems and 8 ran for medical reasons.

When we compare this with other studies we find that there too family problems are usually listed as the primary cause of running away. Because of the nature of this project, we are of course, particularly interested in characteristics of those runaways who report leaving home for drug and/or alcohol related problems.

A crosstabulation of runaways who said that they ran for drug and alcohol related problems and those who reported that their fathers were frequently intoxicated showed that these frequencies were statistically dependent. The Phi coefficient which calculates the strengths of the association between these variables was .29 meaning that 29% of the value of one variable varies with those of the other. (See Table III.12)

Table III.12 RELATION OF FATHERS FREQUENT INTOXICATION TO YOUTH'S STATED REASON FOR RUNNING

RAN BECAUSE OF DRUG-ALCOHOL RELATED PROBLEM	FATHER FREQUENTLY INTOXICATED		ROW TOTAL
	YES	NO	
YES	34 38.2% fathers 8.5% total	36 11.6% fathers 9.0% total	70 17.5% total
NO	55 61.8% fathers 13.7% total	275 88.4% fathers 68.8% total	330 82.5% total
COLUMN TOTAL	89 22.3%	311 77.8%	400 100%

Corrected Chi Square = 32.16147 with 1 degree of freedom. Significance level =0
Phi = .29146 - Contingency Coefficient = .27982 -number of missing observations = 82.

It should be noted however that only 34 out of 482 respondents stated that they left home for drug and alcohol related problems and that the questionnaire did not specify whether this problem was a personal or parental problem.

Of a total of 400 respondents, 8.5% (34) youth had fathers who were frequently intoxicated, and said they ran from home because of drug and alcohol problems. Another 55 youth (13.7% of total) with a father who was frequently intoxicated did not report alcohol as a reason for leaving home. The ambiguity of the wording of this question leaves the findings in question.

Crosstabulating the drug/alcohol reaon for leaving with alcohol abuse,* the significant level is again 0.00 and the Phi coefficient is .21417.

Thirteen percent of the total sample (N = 410) reported leaving home for drugs and alcohol reasons and were classified as alcohol abusers. While 40.7%. although heavy alcohol abusers, did not list this as a reason for leaving home. (See Table III.13).

Table III.13

RELATION BETWEEN RUNAWAY
ALCOHOL ABUSE AND REASON FOR LEAVING HOME

DRUG / ALCOHOL REASON FOR LEAVING HOME	RUNAWAY ALCOHOL ABUSE		ROW TOTAL
	YES	NO	
YES	55 24.8% 13.4%	16 8.5% 3.9%	71 17.3%
NO	167 75.2% 40.7%	172 91.5% 42.0%	339 82.7%
COLUMN TOTAL	222 54.1%	188 45.9%	410 100%

COUNT
COLUMN %
TOTAL %

Corrected Chi Square = 17.68735 with 1 degree of freedom
Significant Level = 0.00 Phi = .21417 Contingency Coefficient = .20942 Number of missing observations = 72.

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[*] For definition of alcohol abuse, see section III of this chapter.

Most runaways did not run away outside their home communities. Of 437 responses, 264 (60.4%) said they ran within the local area.

Of 476 answers to questions about previous runaway history, 354 (74.4%) said they had run away before. One hundred and twenty-two (25.3% had not. Of these 354, 273 answered questions regarding their previous runaway experience. Within the last six months, 117 (42.9%) of these 273 had run away only once before. Seventy (25.6%) had run away twice and 86 (31.5%) had run away three or more times. Prior to six months ago, of 261 responses, 96 (36.8%) had run away once, 43 (16.5%) left twice and 122 (46.7%) had run away three or more times.

The runaways were also asked about the runaway experiences of their brothers and/or sisters. Of 439 responses, the majority, 275 (62.6%) said that siblings had not run away from home. However a large number 164 (37.4%) reported sibling runaway experiences.

III. Runaways and Alcohol

The final section of the alcohol survey sheet questions the runaways with respect to the their incidence and degree of their own alcohol consumption and their parents' alcohol consumption.

Alcohol Use:

Not all the runaways in this sample used alcohol. Of the 480 runaways in this sample who responded to the question of whether they use alcohol, there were 387 who said they used alcohol. Ninety-three said they did not. Three hundred and eighty-seven represents 80.3% of all the runaways in this sample. The following data on alcohol use by runaways is based on the figure of 387. When this figure is broken down in terms of age and sex, it can be seen that at age 14 (total runaway population at this age = 110) 50 runaways (45% or 10% of total 482) said they used alcohol. Thirteen (25% or 2.7% of total) were males and 37 (75% or 7.7% of total) were female. Alcohol use by females for this age group was three times that of males. At age 13 (where there were 37 runaways representing 7% of total), 16 said they drank. Of these 16, 6 (38% or 1.2% of total) were male and 10 (62% or 2% of total) were female. In this age group, 60% of the females use alcohol. Age was no indication of alcohol use versus non-use. (See Table VIII.14). The 13 year old runaway was as likely to at least occasionally drink alcohol as the 17 year old. ($P < .55$).

In a crosstabulation of age and alcohol use controlling for sex the raw chi-square was 16.73671. With seven degrees of freedom, the significance level, although less than a critical .01, is still a high 0.0192. In controlling for non-alcohol use by runaways the differences between age and

Table III.14

RUNAWAY ALCOHOL USE

VERSUS AGE OF RUNAWAYS

COUNT
COL %
TOT %

AGE	YES	NO	ROW TOTAL
10	1 0.3% 0.2%	0 0.0% 0.0%	1 0.2%
11	1 0.3% 0.2%	0 0.0% 0.0%	1 0.2%
12	6 1.6% 1.3%	4 4.3% 0.8%	10 2.1%
13	29 7.5% 6.1%	8 8.7% 1.7%	37 7.7%
14	85 22.0% 17.8%	25 27.2% 5.2%	110 23.0%
15	96 24.9% 20.1%	22 23.9% 4.6%	118 24.7%
16	85 22.0% 17.8%	14 15.2% 2.9%	99 20.7%
17	83 21.5% 17.4%	19 20.7% 4.0%	102 21.3%
COLUMN TOTAL	386 80.8%	92 19.2%	478 100.0%

Raw Chi Square = 5.95237 df = 7 $P < 0.5453$
Cramer's V = .11159 Number of missing observation = 4

CROSS-TABULATION OF AGE BY SEX CONTROLLING FOR ALCOHOL USE BY RUNAWAY

COUNT
COLUMN %
TOTAL%

Table VIII.15

AGE	CONTROLLING FOR ALCOHOL USE MALE	 FEMALE	ROW TOTAL
10	1 0.6% 0.3%	0 0.0 0.0	1 0.3%
11	1 0.6% 0.3%	0 0.0 0.0	1 0.3%
12	2 1.3% 0.5%	4 1.7% 1.0%	6 1.6%
13	13 8.3% 3.4%	16 7.0% 4.1%	29 7.5%
14	25 16.0% 6.5%	60 26.1% 15.5%	85 22.0%
15	31 19.9% 8.0%	65 28.3% 16.8%	96 24.9%
16	39 25.0% 10.1%	46 20.0% 11.9%	85 22.0%
17	44 28.2% 11.4%	39 17.0% 10.1%	83 21.5%
COLUMN TOTAL	156 40.4%	230 59.6%	386 100.0%

Raw CHI SQUARE = 16.73671 with 7 df, Significant level = .0192
Cramer's V = .20823

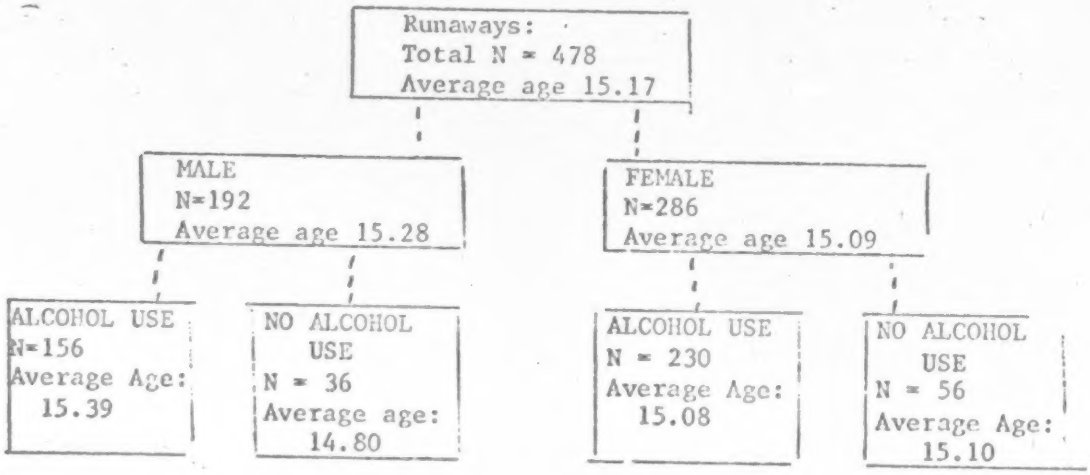
AGE	CONTROLLING FOR NON-ALCOHOL USE MALE	 FEMALE	ROW TOTAL
12	2 5.6% 2.2%	2 3.6% 2.2%	4 4.3%
13	3 8.3% 3.3%	5 8.9% 5.4%	8 8.7%
14	11 30.6% 12.0%	14 25.0% 15.2%	25 27.2%
15	9 25.0% 9.8%	13 23.2% 14.1%	22 23.9%
16	6 16.7% 6.5%	8 14.3% 8.7%	14 15.2%
17	5 13.9% 5.4%	14 25.0% 15.2%	19 20.7%
COLUMN TOTAL	36 39.1%	56 60.9%	92 100.0%

Raw CHI SQUARE = 1.87703 with 5 df, Significance level = .8659
Cramer's V = .14284

sex groups was not as significant ($P < 0.8659$, See Table VIII.15).

Of the 386 youth who drink alcohol 40.4% were male and 59.6% were female (the same male-female proportion found in the total sample).

Table III.16 BREAKDOWN OF RUNAWAY AGE GROUP BY SEX AND ALCOHOL USE


Runaways:
Total N = 478
Average age 15.17
MALE
N=192
Average age 15.28
FEMALE
N=286
Average age 15.09
ALCOHOL USE
N=156
Average Age:
15.39
NO ALCOHOL USE
N = 36
Average age:
14.80
ALCOHOL USE
N = 230
Average Age:
15.08
NO ALCOHOL USE
N = 56
Average Age:
15.10

months older than female runaways (male mena age 15.28; female mean age 15.09), female alcohol users and non-users do not differ in age (mean age 15.08 and 15.10). Male non-alcohol users, on the other hand, tend to be younger (14.8) than male alcohol users (15.39).

Reasons for Alcohol Use:

In response to general questions regarding alcohol use, it was found that 166 runaways (43%) drank "whenever they get a chance." Two hundred and twenty-one (57%) said this was not the case. Two-hundred and sixty-nine (70%) of the runaways drink when they are happy while 138 (36%) said they drank when they were said. "NO" responses to these questions were 113 (30%) and

223 (64%) respectively. It was also found that most runaways (228 or 66%) do not drink when they are nervous or worried. One hundred and thirty-one (34%) said they did drink for this reason. As for other reasons given for why they drink, 24 runaways said they drink on special occasions; 21 drink when they are bored; 17 said they drink when there is nothing to do on the weekends. In addition to these, "anger," "hanging out," and "parties" were given as reasons to drink. Three hundred and forty-seven (90.4%) said they drink with friends but not alone, while 37 (9.6%) said they drink alone and/or with friends. In this group (total 387) 99% said they would never drink alone. One percent said they would sometimes drink alone. In assessing their own alcohol use with respect to their peers, most of the runaways (84.9%) said they did not drink more than their peers. Thirty-six runaways (1.0%) had been arrested for alcohol related activities. Four specified that they had been arrested for drunken driving, eight for under-age drinking, and two for fighting. Of the 387, 1.0% said they had been arrested for drinking, 91% said they had not.

Amount of Alcohol Consumption:

The amount of alcoholic beverage consumed refer to the regular method of drinking it, i.e., beer in 12 oz. cans. Most runaways (121 or 25.1%) drink two cans of beer when they drink.Ninety-seven (20.1%) say they drink three cans of beer; 40 (8.3%) drink four cans; and 30 (6.2%) drink five cans. There were 55 (11.4%) who say they drink only one can of beer. More runaways drink as many as three glasses of wine; 81 or 16.8%. Somewhat fewer drink two glasses of wine (74 or 15.4%). Sixty-two (12.9%) runaways reported drinking only one glass of wine but as many as 23 (4.8%) claim to drink four glasses of wine. Eight (1.7%) drink five glasses.

With respect to liquor consumption, most runaways claim to drink two drinks (82 or 17.0% recorded this response). However, many runaways drink up to three (69 or 14.3%). The amount of liquor drunk is almost equal in terms of the number of wine consumed. Eight runaways (1.7%) drink as many as five drinks and 24 (5.0%) drink four drinks. Fifty+six (11.6%) runaways only drink one drink of liquor at one sitting.

Although most runaways reported that they did not drink enough alcohol to cause them to vomit, (198 or 41.1%), there were many who reported that they "hardly ever" vomit; i.e., they did drink to a point which they might vomit. Sixteen runaways (3.3%) said they usually vomit while 62 (12.9%) said they sometimes drink to the point of becoming ill.

Comparing frequency of beer consumption by amount of beer consumption we find that of 332 youth, the greatest number drink beer once a week or more and that the most frequent reported amount of beer is 2 to 3 cans of beer (119 or 36%), closely followed by 4 to 6 cans (95 or 29%).

These amounts of beer are usually consumed once a week or more (85 or 26%) or two to three times per month (67 or 20%)

A similar proportion of runaways report one to three cans of beer less than once a month (67 or 20%). On the other extreme are those runaways who report drinking seven or more cans of beer at one sitting and do so once a week (34 or 10%) or daily (12 or 4%). The runaway who drinks daily also drinks in large amounts. In the contingency table analysis the difference between the amounts of beer consumed and the frequency of beer consumption is significant at the .01 level (See Table III.17).

Table III.17

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

N
Total %

FREQUENCY	BEER N = 332				WINE N = 236				LIQUOR N = 230			
	1-2 cans	2-3 cans	4-6 cans	7 or more	1-2 glass	2-3 glass	4-6 glass	7 or more	1-2 glass	2-3 glass	4-6 glass	7 or more
less than once a month	34 10.0%	33 10.0%	14 4.0%	4 1.2%	47 20.0%	29 12.0%	19 8.0%	7 3.0%	40 17.0%	30 13.0%	22 10.0%	8 3.0%
2-3 times per month	13 4.0%	35 10.5%	32 10.0%	18 5.0%	10 4.0%	19 8.0%	19 8.0%	8 3.0%	6 3.0%	26 11.0%	15 6.0%	7 3.0%
Once a week or more	3 .1%	44 13.3%	41 12.0%	34 10.0%	2 1.0%	21 9.0%	35 15.0%	9 4.0%	6 3.0%	20 9.0%	28 12.0%	12 5.0%
Daily	1 .3%	6 2.0%	8 3.0%	12 4.0%	0 0.0%	1 .4%	5 2.0%	5 2.0%	0 0.0%	3 1.0%	2 1.0%	5 2.0%

Cross Tabulation of amount of beer by frequency of beer consumption...... $P < 0.00$ ($X^2 = 85.91$)
Cross Tabulation of amount of wine by frequency of wine consumption...... $P < 0.00$ ($X^2 = 67.63$)
Cross Tabulation of amount of liquor by frequency of liquor consumption.... $P < 0.00$ ($X^2 = 55.34$)

Comparing frequency of wine consumption by the amount of wine consumed, we find that of 236 runaways who reported drinking wine, 76 or 32% say they drink one to three glasses of wine less than once a month. The second largest group are the youth who drink two to six glasses of wine several times a month to several times per week. In this group are 35 (15%) who drink four to six glasses of wine several times per week and 19 (8%) who drink this amount several times per month as well as the 21 (9%) who drink two to three glasses of wine several times per week or more and the 19 (8%) who drink this amount several times per month.

Few runaways report drinking wine daily (11 or 5%) but of these who do ten drink four or more glasses daily.

Very few youth drink liquor daily; 4.2% of the 230 who do drink liquor drink one glass less than once per month (70 or 30%).

The once a week or more drinkers include 28 (12%) who drink four to six glasses at one sitting and 20 (9%) who drink three to four glasses at one sitting.

A similar proportion, 26 (11%) drink several glasses of liquor several times per month.

A bivariate correlation analysis was done on amount of alcohol consumed and the frequency of alcohol consumption. This analysis measures the linear relationship between the two variables. None of the correlations were significant at the .01 level, although the correlation between amount and frequency of beer consumption was significant at the .05 level. (See Table III.18). This confirmed the analysis of variance finding which found the differences between these two variables significant at the .01 level.

Table III.18 PEARSON CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

Amount of Alcohol Consumed by Frequency of Alcohol Consumption	Coefficient	# of cases	Significance
Beer	.12	363	.022 < .05
Wine	-.0695	278	.248 < .05
Liquor	-.103	272	.09 < .05

Frequency of Alcohol Consumption by Grade Level:

Does the frequency of alcohol consumption increase by grade level?

In a crosstabulation of grade level by beer and wine, no significant differences were found at the .01 level (grade by beer, sign = 0.2136; grade by wine, sign = 0.8488). There is more of a variation among grade level for beer sonsumption than there is for wine consumption.

Table III.19

FREQUENCY OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY GRADE LEVEL

GRADE LEVEL	BEER (N=351)				WINE (N=254)				LIQUOR (N=254)			
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
5	- - -	- - -	2 100% 5.0%	- - -	1 50.0% .4%	1 50.0% .4%	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 100.0% .3%	- - -
6	5 34.0% 1.4%	7 46.0% 1.9%	1 9.7% .2%	2 13.3% .5%	7 77.7% 3.0%	1 11.1% .4%	1 11.1% .4%	- - -	6 .6% 2.3%	1 .1% .3%	3 .3% 1.1%	- - -
7	17 32.0% 4.8%	19 36.0% 5.4%	14 26.0% 3.9%	3 6.0% .8%	15 43.0% 6.0%	10 28.5% 4.0%	10 28.5% 4.0%	- - -	16 47.0% 6.2%	11 32.0% 4.3%	7 20.0% 2.7%	- - -
8	26 26.0% 7.4%	28 28.0% 7.9%	37 37.0% 10.5%	10 9.0% 2.8%	31 43.0% 12.0%	16 22.0% 6.0%	19 26.0% 7.0%	6 8.0% 2.0%	27 38.0% 10.6%	21 30.0% 8.2%	18 26.0% 7.0%	4 6.0% 1.5%
9	22 27.0% 6.2%	23 28.0% 6.5%	26 32.0% 7.4%	10 13.0% 2.8%	28 50.0% 11.0%	20 18.0% 4.0%	14 25.0% 5.0%	4 7.0% 1.5%	29 48.0% 11.4%	11 18.0% 4.3%	17 28.0% 6.6%	3 5.0% 1.1%
10	13 20.0% 3.7%	13 20.0% 3.7%	33 52.0% 9.4%	5 8.0% 1.4%	16 31.0% 6.0%	16 31.0% 6.0%	17 33.0% 7.0%	2 4.0% .8%	21 42.0% 8.2%	7 14.0% 2.7%	19 38.0% 7.4%	3 6.0% 1.1%
11	7 23.0% 1.9%	12 39.0% 3.4%	11 35.0% 3.1%	1 3.0% 2.0%	11 44.0% 4.0%	6 24.0% 2.0%	7 28.0% 3.0%	1 4.0% .4%	14 - 5.5%	6 54.0% 2.3%	4 15.0% 1.5%	2 8.0% .6%
12	1 33.3% .2%	1 33.3% .2%	1 33.3% .2%	- - -	2 50.0% .8%	1 25.0% .4%	1 25.0% .4%	- - -	- - -	2 66.7% .6%	1 33.3% .3%	- - -
TOTAL FREQUENCY	91	103	125	31	111	61	69	13	113	59	70	12
% OF TOTAL	26.0%	29.0%	36.0"	8.0%	43.7%	24.0%	27.0%	5.0%	44.0%	23.0%	27.0%	5.0%

Frequency
% of grade total
% of wine, beer, liquor alcohol consumers

Among seventh graders, the greater number drink beer two or three times per month (36%) or less than once a month (32%). By the eighth grade, the greater number (37%) are drinking beer once a week or more. This holds true for ninth graders. By the tenth grade, 52% drink weekly.

Daily beer consumption, although rare, occurs the most frequently among eigth and ninth graders (2.8% of runaways who drink beer).

Daily wine consumption when it occurs is also most likely to occur among eighth graders (2%).

Liquor, like wine, is only consumed by 256 (53%) of all runaways. In other words, nearly half of the runaways never drink wine or liquor. Like wine it was never used before the eighth grade.

As Table VIII.19 shows, the few youth who have not dropped out of school and are in the 12th grade consume relatively little alcohol.

Through analyses of variance, the frequency of alcohol consumption was broken down by grade level. These differences were not significant at the .01 or .05 levels. (See Table III.20).

Table III.20 FREQUENCY OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BROKEN DOWN BY GRADE LEVEL

Frequency of Alcohol Consumption	.......Broken Down by Grade Level...... Computed F		Critical value of F' .01 level	.05 level
Beer	1.6014	<	3.83	2.62
Wine	.5688	<	26.18	8.54
Liquor	.6544	<	26.18	8.54

In all instances (beer, wine, liquor consumption) increase in grade level was only very minimally related with increase in alcohol consumption. (See Table III.21)

Table III.21 INCREASE IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY GRADE LEVEL

Frequency of consumption	Mean Grade Level		
	Beer	Wine	Liquor
Daily liquor consumption	8.52	8.84	9.25
Once a week or more	8.57	8.88	8.78
Several times per month	8.53	8.80	8.64
Less than once a month	8.50	8.62	8.75

This table does indicate that beer consumption starts somewhat sooner (average grade level 8.5) and that liquor consumption starts later (8.75). Daily liquor consumption, when it does occur does not happen until grades nine through ten.

Results of Alcohol Use:

Runaways were asked about blackouts they may have experienced as a result of drinking. Of the 387 who recorded using alcohol, 61% said they never suffered from blackouts. Nineteen percent said they had once not remembered wh happened -- during the time they drank. As many as 20% have experienced blackouts on more than one occasion.

Combining Alcohol with Other Drugs:

In response to the question whether they combined alcohol with other drugs, 52% said they combined alcohol with other drugs while (48%) did not combine alcohol and drugs.

We crosstabulated the incidence of combined use of other drugs and alcohol with the various drugs and found that combined alcohol-drug users used the drugs proportionately more frequently than did the general sub-group of runaways using the drugs. The one exception was opiate use where the 40 opiate users who combined alcohol and other drugs did so as frequently as the other opiate users who said they did not combine alcohol with other drugs.

Although age was not an indicator of alcohol use (See Table III.14), it was an indicator of combined alcohol and drug use; primarily marijuana. The 402 respondents to this question presumably include the 387 alcohol users as well as the over 200 occasional users of other drugs. At age 13 and 14 almost twice as many runaways did not use other drugs as did use other drugs in combination with alcohol. At age 15, the youth were evenly divided on this practice. By ages 16 and 17 over half of the runaways combined alcohol and other drugs (See Table III.22).

Since age was significantly related to combined alcohol-drug usage, it is not surprising that a crosstabulation of combined drug usage by grade was fairly significant (X^2 = 16.52321, df = 7, significance = .207.

Table III.22

COMBINE ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

AGE	YES	NO	ROW TOTAL
10	1 0.5% 0.2%	0 0.0% 0.0%	1 0.2%
11	1 0.5% 0.2%	0 0.0% 0.0%	1 0.2%
12	1 0.5% 0.2%	5 2.5% 1.2%	6 1.5%
13	10 5.0% 2.5%	21 10.4% 5.2%	31 7.7%
14	34 16.9% 8.5%	55 27.4% 13.7%	89 22.1%
15	50 24.9% 12.4%	52 25.9% 12.9%	102 25.4%
16	54 26.9% 13.4%	30 14.9% 7.5%	84 20.9%
17	50 24.9% 12.4%	38 18.9% 9.5%	88 21.9%
COLUMN TOTAL	201 50.0%	201 50.0%	402 100.0%

COUNT
COL %
TOT %

Raw Chi Square = 22.05767
Df = 7
significance = .0025 > .01
Cramer's V = .23424
# of missing observations = 80

In the sixth and seventh grades fewer youth say that they combine drugs and alcohol; from eighth grade on, more youth say they do that do not combine alcohol and drugs. For all grades, the ratio of combiners and non-combiners is almost 50-50 (49.1% to 50.1%).

Drug Use:

Marijuana was the most commonly used drug. Only 118 (24%) said they never used it as compared to 310 (64%) who never used psychedelics; the 391 (81%) who never used opiates; the 278 (58%) who never used downers; and the 278 (58%) who never used uppers.

The greater number of marijuana users said they smoked once a week or more (34.1% of marijuana user, 19% of all runaways) reported daily use. These use patterns applied primarily to the 14 to 17 year old group. See Table III.23.

Other drugs, when used, were used less than once a month or several times per month by the overwhelming majority of respondents.

Downers and uppers were somewhat more likely to be used several times per month than the lesser used opiates and psychedelics.

It is also interesting to note the number of runaways who indicated that they no longer used a certain drug: 12% of the runaways state they no longer used downers. Ten percent had stopped using uppers; 8.2% opiates; 12% psychedelics and 6.6% no longer used marijuana.

Appendix III.A illustrates the relation between age and the use of drugs;

Table III.25

NON-MARIJUANA, NON-ALCOHOL DRUG USE
BY RUNAWAYS

DRUGS	....FREQUENCIES OF DRUG USE..... Less than once per month	Two to three time month	weekly	daily
DOWNERS N = 204	68 33.3% 14.0%	41 20.1% 8.5%	22 10.8% 4.5%	13 6.4% 2.6%
UPPERS N = 204	64 31.4% 13.2%	50 24.5% 10.3%	29 14.2% 6.0%	9 4.4% 1.8%
OPIATES N = 91	35 38.5% 7.2%	13 14.3% 2.6%	2 2.2% .4%	1 1.1% .2%
PSYCHEDLEICS N = 172	65 37.8% 13.4%	25 14.5% 5.1%	20 11.6% 4.1%	3 1.7% .6%

Number of runaways in group
% of specific drug users
% of total runaway sample.

downers, uppers, opiates, psychedelics and marijuana. Age did not appear to be a significant indicator of level of usage for any of these drugs. The level of significance of age crosstabulated by downers was .4986; by uppers, .8933; by psychedelics, .8644; by marijuana, .4815 and by opiates, .4815. This did indicate the greater variation in age and usage for the more widely used marijuana and for downers.

Changes in Alcohol and Drug Use:

Runaways were also questioned with respect to changes in alcohol use. In response to the inquiry into whether runaways had switched from predominantly poly-drug use to predominant alcohol use, 59.8% of the total number (482) said there was no switch. Of the 349 responding to the question, 82.5% said they had not switched. Thirty-eight (7.9% of total) reported switching from poly-drug use to predominant alcohol drug use whereas 23 (4.8% of the total) reported that they switched from alcohol - drug use to poly-drug use.

There were several reponses given about why runaways switched. Of 58 answering the question, 14 said they liked the high better. Several (12 or 2.5%) said that alcohol was more easily available. Three runaways said they felt they would be less hassled by their parents. Four thought the switch would be cheaper.

Runaway Alcohol Abuse:

In order to determine the presence and degree of alcohol abuse among runaways, a RAP (Runaway Alcohol Problem) score was developed. It is based on alcohol abuse indication ratings assigned to relevant questions in the survey. For instance, being arrested as a result of drinking (item 36 in the survey form) rated two points. Two or more blackouts rated three points. The score development during this first year was an exploratory pilot project and did not undergo any rigorous validity or reliability tests. During the sceond year of the project both survey and RAP score will be revised and test for validity and reliability.

Appendix III.B presents an item by item list of the scoring system used during this first year.

The highest possible RAP score based on 25 items is 41

The highest obtained RAP score is 24

A score of less than four points is not considered a problem score

The mean score obtained is 9.137

According to this definition, 300 out of 482 runaways (62%) are heavy alcohol users.

To facilitate further analysis the raw RAP, PAP and API scores were transformed to Z scores.

The Z score transformation generates a new variable with a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1. Z scores are computed by substracting from the value of each case the original mean of the variable and then dividing that remainder by the standard deviation.

A second more conservative definition of runaway alcohol abuse was used in crosstabulation where a simple dichotomous variable could be more easily interpreted. This variable Runaway Alcohol Abuse" is based on the RAP score.

According to this second, and more frequently used definition, slightly over 50% of the runaways are heavy alcohol users, if not abusers.

Table III.24 gives a breakdown of runaway alcohol abuse by age and sex. As this table indicates, the proportion of runaways who abuse alcohol increases somewhat by age: at age 12 , 40% are heavy users; at age 16 , 63% are heavy users. Generally speaking, among the younger runaways, ages 14 and under, the boys were more likely to be non-alcohol abusers. Among 15 to 17 year olds, the boys were more likely to be alcohol abusers. For the girls, age made less difference. They were farily evenly distributed among abusers and non-abusers at the younger age levels; in the 16 to 17 year old group, like the boys, they were more likely to be alcohol abusers than non-abusers.

As section IV of this chapter illustrates, the RAP score was positively correlated with reasons for drinking , effects of drinking and other characteristics of drinking behavior such as being arrested as result of drinking and drinking more than peers.

BREAKDOWN OF RUNAWAYS BY ALCOHOL ABUSE, AGE AND SEX

Table III.24

AGE:	ALCOHOL ABUSE	SEX
10 1 or 2% of total	YES 1 (100%) or 2% of total	Male 1 (100%) or .2% of total
		Female - - - -
	NO - - -	Male - - - -
		Female - - - -
11 1 or 2% of total	YES 1 (100%) or 2% of total	Male 1 (100%)or .2% of total
		Female - - - -
	NO - - -	Male - - - -
		Female - - - -
12 10 or 2% of total	YES 4 (40%)or .8% of total	Male 2 (50%) or .4% of total
		Female 2 (50%) or .4% of total
	NO 6 (60%) or 1.2% of total	Male 2 (33%) or .4% of total
		Female 4 (66%) or .8% of total
13 37 or 7% of total	YES 16 (43%) or 3% of total	Male 6 (38%) or 1.2% of total
		Female 10 (62%) or 2% of total
	NO 21 (57%) or 4% of total	Male 10 (48%) or 2% of total
		Female 11 (52%) or 2.2% of total
14 110 or 23% of total	YES 50 (45%) or 10% of total	Male 13 (25%) or 2.7% of total
		Female 37 (75%) or 7.7% of total
	NO 60 (55%) or 12% of total	Male 23 (38%) or 5% of total
		Female 37 (62%) or 7% of total

Table III.24
(cont'd)

BREAKDOWN OF RUNAWAYS BY ALCOHOL ABUSE, AGE AND SEX

AGE:	ALCOHOL ABUSE:	SEX:
15 119 or 25% of total	YES 62 (52%) or 13% of total	Male 23 (37%) or 5% of total
		Female 39 (63%) or 8% of total
	NO 57 (48%) or 12% of total	Male 17 (30%) or 4% of total
		Female 40 (70%) or 8% 0f total
16 100 or 21% of total	YES 63 (63%) or 13% of total	Male 31 (49%) or 6% of total
		Female 32 (51%) or 7% of total
	NO 37 (37%) or 7% of total	Male 18 (48%) or 3% of total
		Female 19 (52%) or 4% of total
17 102 or 21% of total	YES 60 (59%) or 12% of total	Male 31 (52%) or 6% of total
		Female 29 (48%) or 6% of total
	NO 42 (41%) or 9% of total	Male 18 (43%) or 4% of total
		Female 24 (58%) or 5% of total

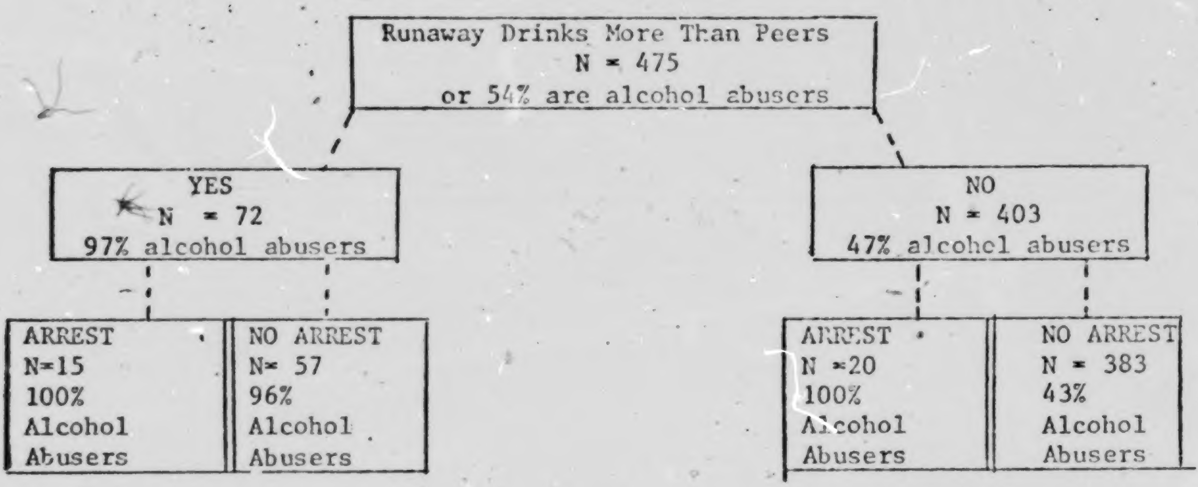
First Number:N
Percentage in Parenthesis is percentage of sub group
Second percentage is percentage of total.

*Data missing on two (2) respondents or .4% of total

As the attached table illustrates there is no signifcant difference in ages and sex of runaway alcohol abusers.

Table III.25

RELATIONSHIP OF ALCOHOL ABUSE TO DRINKING MORE THAN PEERS AND BEING ARRESTED FOR DRINKING


Runaway Drinks More Than Peers
N = 475
or 54% are alcohol abusers
YES
N = 72
97% alcohol abusers
NO
N = 403
47% alcohol abusers
ARREST
N=15
100%
Alcohol
Abusers
NO ARREST
N= 57
96%
Alcohol
Abusers
ARREST
N =20
100%
Alcohol
Abusers
NO ARREST
N = 383
43%
Alcohol
Abusers

As the above table III.25 illustrates, all 35 youth who have been arrested as a result of their drinking are alcohol abusers according to our definition, but a few of the youth who drink more than their peers (3%) are not alcohol abusers.

Table III.26

COMPARISON OF RUNAWAYS WHO ABUSE ALCOHOL WITH THOSE WHO DO NOT IN RELATION TO THEIR STATED REASONS FOR DRINKING

RUNAWAY ALCOHOL ABUSE	Reasons For Drinking When					
	When Happy		When Sad		Nervous/worried	
	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no
YES	69%	51%	85%	51%	85%	52%
NO	31%	49%	15%	49%	15%	48%

Runaways who abuse alcohol were contrasted with non-alcohol abusing runaways in regard to their stated reasons for drinking. It was found that runaways who abuse alcohol more frequently drink because they are sad or nervous or worried (85%) than because they are happy, although 69% of the problem drinkers also drink when they are happy. (See Table III.26).

Parents Attitude Towards Drinking:

With respect towards parental attitudes towards drinking, 159 (43.2% of a total 368) runaways said their father's disapprove of drinking in general. Tow hundred runaways (47.8% of a total of 418) said their mothers disapproved of drinking in general. One hundred and thirty (35.3%) runaways said their fathers approved of drinking; 126 (30.1%) said their mothers approved. Many runaways thought their parents did not have an opinion either way. There were 79 (21.5%) who thought their fathers didn't care and 92 (22%) who thought their mothers didn't care. As for parental awareness of their child's drinking behavior, more runaways though their fathers perceived that they drank less than they actually do (35%0. Fourteen percent said their fathers thought they drank more while over one fourth said their fathers knew how much they drank. With respect to their mothers' awareness of how much they drink, 158 (41%) runaways said their mothers think they drink less than they actually do. Sixty-eight said their mothers think the runaways drink more than they actually do. One third (130 or 34%) said their mothers knew how much they drank.

Although at least one third reported that their parents were aware of their drinking, three fourths of the runaways (240 or 76.7%) reported that their fathers did not complain about their alcohol use. With respect to their mothers' complaints, 234 (64.8%) said their mothers did not complain.

Parental Alcohol Abuse:

Definition

One of the problems encountered in the survey was the definition of Parental

Alcohol abuse. Several definitions were explored:

(1) The Parental Alcohol Abuse Score based on alcohol use and frequent intoxication of both parents and significant other family members. This score was difficult to compute because of the number of families with only one parent figure.

(2) Definition of parent alcohol abuse based solely on frequent intoxication of either parent

This definition was used the most frequently. It consisted of two simple dichotomous variables (mother alcohol abuse and father alcohol abuse) which could be crosstabulated to determine the number of runaways with both mother and father alcohol abuser. According to this definition, 5.8% of the runaways have two parents with an alcohol abuse problem.

Father Alcohol abuser	Mother Alcohol abuser	
	yes	no
yes	both parents alcohol abuser	
no		neither parent alcohol abuser

(3) A less conservative definition of parental alcohol abuse

Both parents were said to have an alcohol problem if both parents were reported to be frequently intoxicated, or if one parent was reported to be a regular moderate user. The rationale from this less conservative definition is that if one parent is frequently intoxicated and the other parent is a regular alcohol user, then bother parents may well have an alcohol problem.

According to this definition both parents had an alcohol problem in 9.1% of the runaway's families.

Comparing runaways on this variable through a one-way analysis of variance with sex, runaway alcohol use and abuse, running for drug and alcohol reasons, running away frequently, no significant differences were found at the .01 level.

Parental Alcohol Use and Abuse:

Fifty-seven (11.8%) runaways reported that their parents do not use alcohol (abstainers) in response to questions about the alcohol use level of their parents. Most runaways (143 or 29.7%) stated that their fathers used alcohol occasionally or moderately. An additional 95 (19.7%) said that while their fathers used alcohol, regularly, they still considered it moderate use. Ninety-eight runaways reported that their fathers were frequently intoxicated. A further study of the runaway population indicates that frequent intoxication of the father was more prevelant in the families of White runaways (21%) and Hispanic runaways (18.5%) that in the families of Black runaways (13.5%).

One hundred and two runaways (21.2%) said that their mothers abstained from alcohol use. With respect to occasional/moderate use, 207 (43%) of runaways reported that their mothers fell into this category. Seventy-three (15.1%) runaways said that their mothers drank regularly but moderately. A total of 65 (13.5%) runaways stated that their mothers were "frequently" intoxicated.

In addition, broken down by race, Black runaways were more likely to have a mother who was abusing alcohol (19%) than did White (12%) or Hispanic runaways (11%). This is not an unexpected finding since a somewhat larger proportion of Black runaways (35.7%) than White (23.7%) or Hispanic (28%) live in single parent families headed primarily by the mother. (See Table III.27).

Table III.27

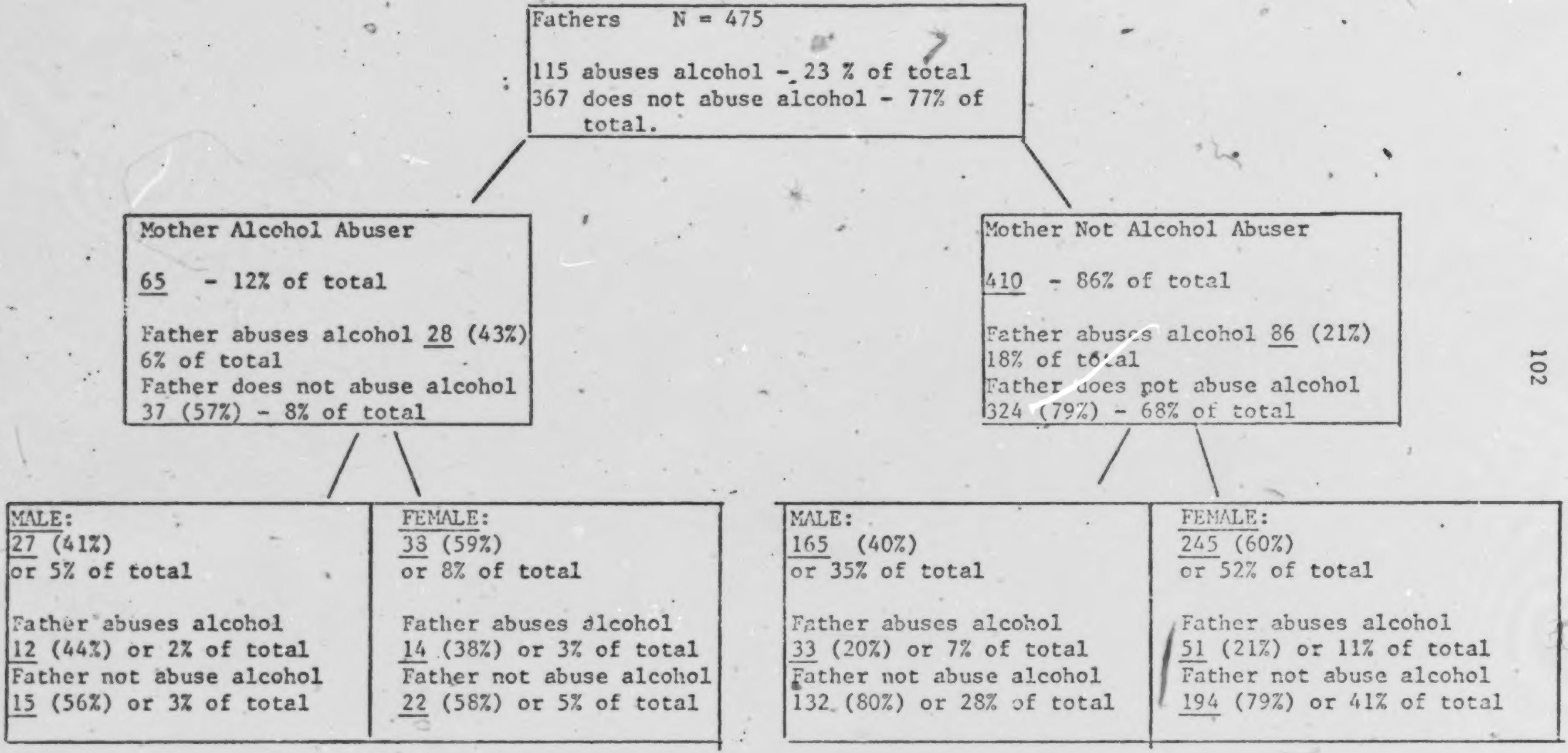
FREQUENT INTOXICATION OF PARENT

BROKEN DOWN BY RACE.

TOTAL	FATHER FREQUENTLY INTOXICATED	MOTHER FREQUENTLY INTOXICATED
Black 74 15.5% of total	Black 10 13.5% of Black total 2% of total	Black 14 19% of Black total 3% of total
Caucasian 366 76.6% of total	Caucasian 77 21% of Caucasian total 16% of total	Caucasian 43 12% of Caucasian total 9% of total
Hispanic 27 5.6% of total	Hispanic 5 18.5% of Hispanic 1% of total	Hispanic 3 11% of Hispanic total .6% of total
Indian 6 1.3% of total	Indian 3 50% of Indian total .6% of total	Indian 3 50% of Indian total .6% of total
Other 5 1% of total	Other 2 40% of Other total .4% of total	Other 1 20% of Other total .2% of total

Table III.28

SEX OF RESPONDENT IN RELATION TO FREQUENT INTOXICATION BY ONE OR BOTH PARENTS



Fathers N = 475

115 abuses alcohol - 23 % of total
367 does not abuse alcohol - 77% of total.

Mother Alcohol Abuser

65 - 12% of total

Father abuses alcohol 28 (43%) 6% of total
Father does not abuse alcohol 37 (57%) - 8% of total

Mother Not Alcohol Abuser

410 - 86% of total

Father abuses alcohol 86 (21%) 18% of total
Father does not abuse alcohol 324 (79%) - 68% of total

MALE:
27 (41%)
or 5% of total

Father abuses alcohol 12 (44%) or 2% of total
Father not abuse alcohol 15 (56%) or 3% of total

FEMALE:
33 (59%)
or 8% of total

Father abuses alcohol 14 (38%) or 3% of total
Father not abuse alcohol 22 (58%) or 5% of total

MALE:
165 (40%)
or 35% of total

Father abuses alcohol 33 (20%) or 7% of total
Father not abuse alcohol 132 (80%) or 28% of total

FEMALE:
245 (60%)
or 52% of total

Father abuses alcohol 51 (21%) or 11% of total
Father not abuse alcohol 194 (79%) or 41% of total

Only 13% of the mothers were reported to be frequently intoxicated as opposed to 20% of the fathers. As table III.28 shows, although the frequencies are small, there were proportionately more fathers who abused alcohol in families where the mother abused alcohol (proportion 4.3 to 5.7%) than there were alcohol abusing fathers in families where the mother did not abuse alcohol (proportion 2.1% to 7.9%).

According to this table the father and mother of 28 respondents, male and female, abused alcohol.

Relation of Parental Alcohol Abuse to Runaway Behavior:

In families where the mother abuses alcohol a larger proportion of children other than the respondent have run away from home than in families where the mother is not reported to have an alcohol problem. A significant proportion of these runaway siblings of alcoholic mothers (13 or 62%) also have alcoholic fathers. Ten of the respondents are in addition repeat runaways with a background of two alcohol abusing parents and sibling runaway behavior. In a same number of cases (11) both parents abuse alcohol and the youth is a repeat runner but the siblings have not run away. Only four first time runners belong in this group of two parent alcohol abusers. There does therefore seem to be a relationship between frequency of running away and two parent alcoholism.

There are many runaways who cited other relatives with drinking problems (135 or 28%) of total group). Twenty reported brothers who abuse alcohol, 17 said a natural parent with whom the runaway does not live, and 12 mentioned having sisters who drank. Other relatives cited were uncles (10) grandparents (8), stepbrothers and stepsisters and "everybody."

Relation of Parent Alcohol Abuse to Runaway Alcohol Abuse:

As shown in previous tables a greater proportion of mothers were alcohol abuser in homes where the father abused alcohol (proportion in 5.5% to 4.5%) than in homes where the father did not abuse alcohol (proportion is 2.7% to 6.3%).

If both parents were alcoholic as occurred in 26 or 5% of the families, then the runaway was more likely to abuse alcohol (14 youth) than not to abuse alcohol (8 youth). Other than that, there appeared to be no significant relationship between parental alcohol abuse and runaway alcohol abuse in this population. Nor was there a significant difference bweteen the sex of the responsdent and runaway alcohol abuse.(See Table III. 31).

Table III.30

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF
PARENTAL ALCOHOL ABUSE AND RELEVANT VARIABLES

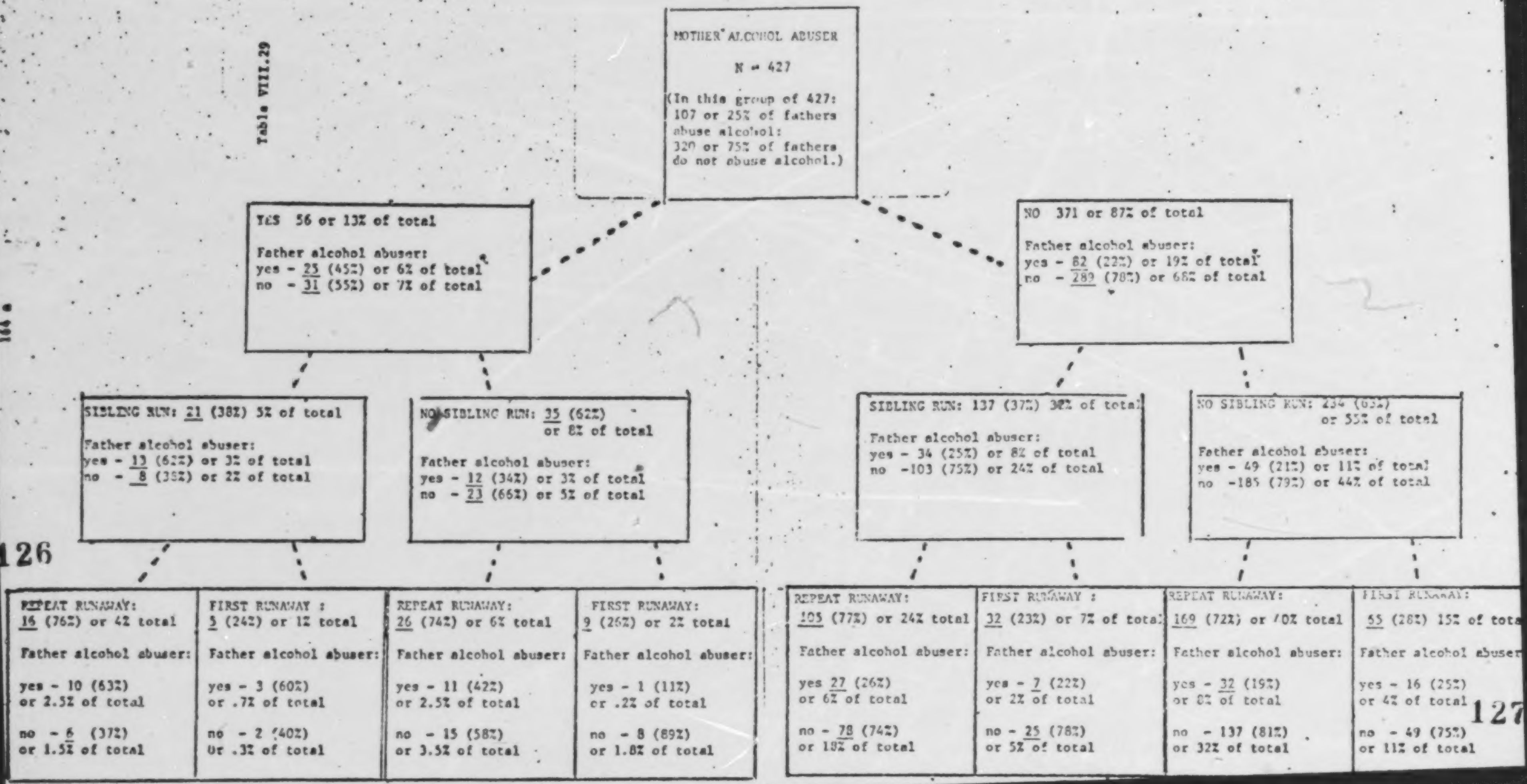
VARIABLES	F	CRITICAL VALUE OF F AT .01 LEVEL
Sex	0.1755	6352
Runaway alcohol Use	3.1761	6352
Runaway alcohol Abuse	3.1761	6352
Runaway for drug/ alcohol reasons	46.0528	6352
Runaway frequency	2.416	9.07

Alcohol Abuse by Race:

A T-test measuring the difference between alcohol abuse scores of respondents and their parents, by race (White versus non-White) showed no significant

Table VIII.29

RELATION OF FATHER'S FREQUENT INTOXICATION TO MOTHER'S FREQUENT INTOXICATION BY SIBLING RUNAWAY BEHAVIOR AND RESPONDENTS RUNAWAY BEHAVIOR



MOTHER ALCOHOL ABUSER

N = 427

(In this group of 427:
107 or 25% of fathers abuse alcohol:
320 or 75% of fathers do not abuse alcohol.)

YES 56 or 13% of total

Father alcohol abuser:
yes - 25 (45%) or 6% of total
no - 31 (55%) or 7% of total

NO 371 or 87% of total

Father alcohol abuser:
yes - 82 (22%) or 19% of total
no - 289 (78%) or 68% of total

SIBLING RUN: 21 (38%) 5% of total

Father alcohol abuser:
yes - 13 (62%) or 3% of total
no - 8 (38%) or 2% of total

NO SIBLING RUN: 35 (62%) or 8% of total

Father alcohol abuser:
yes - 12 (34%) or 3% of total
no - 23 (66%) or 5% of total

SIBLING RUN: 137 (37%) 32% of total

Father alcohol abuser:
yes - 34 (25%) or 8% of total
no - 103 (75%) or 24% of total

NO SIBLING RUN: 234 (63%) or 55% of total

Father alcohol abuser:
yes - 49 (21%) or 11% of total
no - 185 (79%) or 44% of total

REPEAT RUNAWAY:
16 (76%) or 4% total

Father alcohol abuser:

yes - 10 (63%)
or 2.3% of total

no - 6 (37%)
or 1.5% of total

FIRST RUNAWAY :
5 (24%) or 1% total

Father alcohol abuser:

yes - 3 (60%)
or .7% of total

no - 2 (40%)
Or .3% of total

REPEAT RUNAWAY:
26 (74%) or 6% total

Father alcohol abuser:

yes - 11 (42%)
or 2.5% of total

no - 15 (58%)
or 3.5% of total

FIRST RUNAWAY:
9 (26%) or 2% total

Father alcohol abuser:

yes - 1 (11%)
or .2% of total

no - 8 (89%)
or 1.8% of total

REPEAT RUNAWAY:
105 (77%) or 24% total

Father alcohol abuser:

yes 27 (26%)
or 6% of total

no - 78 (74%)
or 18% of total

FIRST RUNAWAY :
32 (23%) or 7% of total

Father alcohol abuser:

yes - 7 (22%)
or 2% of total

no - 25 (78%)
or 5% of total

REPEAT RUNAWAY:
169 (72%) or 40% total

Father alcohol abuser:

yes - 32 (19%)
or 8% of total

no - 137 (81%)
or 32% of total

FIRST RUNAWAY:
65 (28%) 15% of tota

Father alcohol abuser

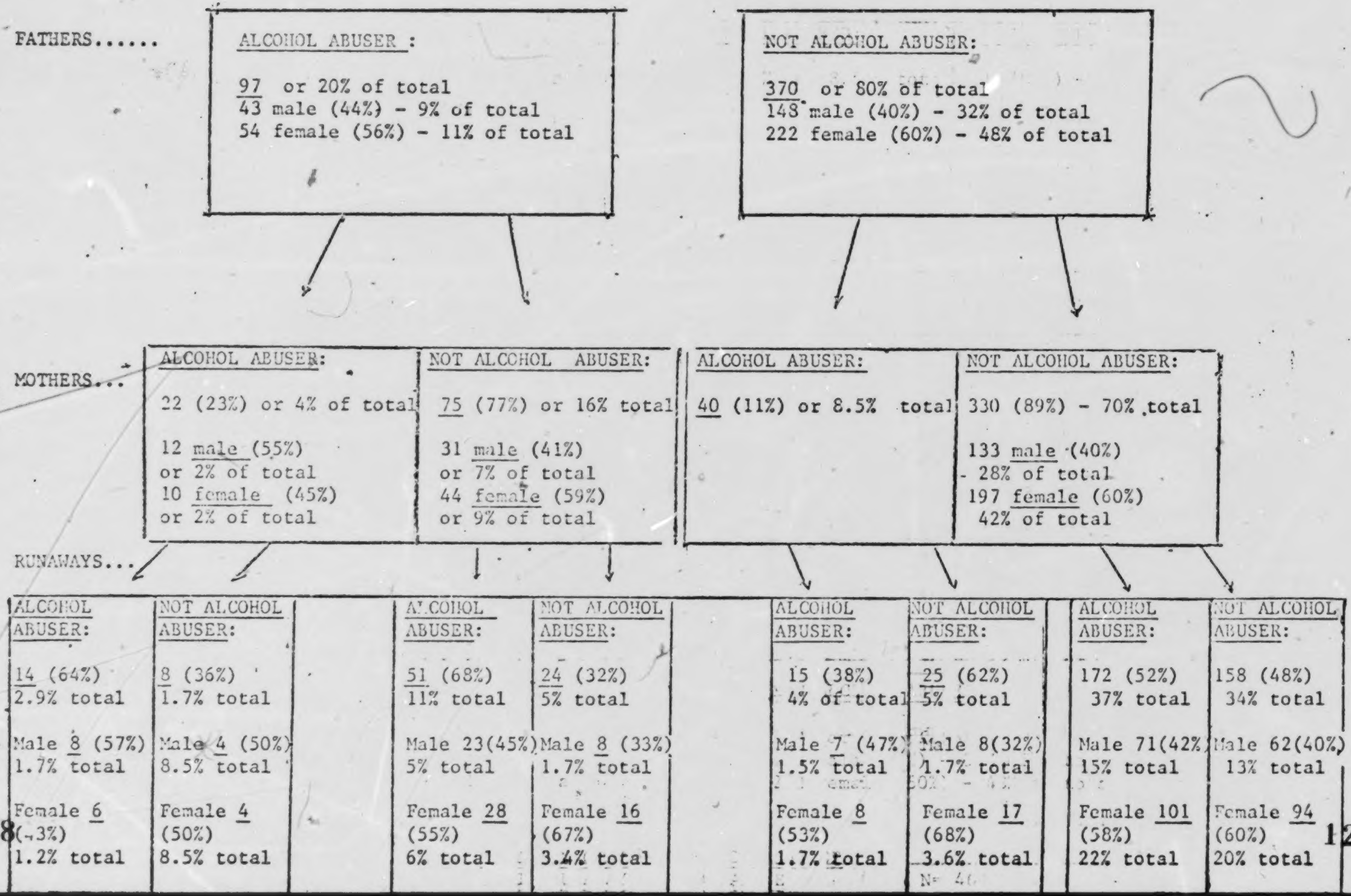
yes - 16 (25%)
or 4% of total

no - 49 (75%)
or 11% of total

RELATION OF PARENT ALCOHOL ABUSE TO RUNAWAY ALCOHOL ABUSE
(BROKEN DOWN BY SEX)

N= 467

*Data is missing on 15 or 3.1% of the respondents.



FATHERS......

ALCOHOL ABUSER :
97 or 20% of total
43 male (44%) - 9% of total
54 female (56%) - 11% of total

NOT ALCOHOL ABUSER:
370 or 80% of total
148 male (40%) - 32% of total
222 female (60%) - 48% of total

MOTHERS...

ALCOHOL ABUSER:
22 (23%) or 4% of total
12 male (55%)
or 2% of total
10 female (45%)
or 2% of total

NOT ALCOHOL ABUSER:
75 (77%) or 16% total
31 male (41%)
or 7% of total
44 female (59%)
or 9% of total

ALCOHOL ABUSER:
40 (11%) or 8.5% total

NOT ALCOHOL ABUSER:
330 (89%) - 70% total
133 male (40%)
- 28% of total
197 female (60%)
42% of total

RUNAWAYS...

ALCOHOL ABUSER:
14 (64%)
2.9% total
Male 8 (57%)
1.7% total
Female 6
(-3%)
1.2% total

NOT ALCOHOL ABUSER:
8 (36%)
1.7% total
Male 4 (50%)
8.5% total
Female 4
(50%)
8.5% total

ALCOHOL ABUSER:
51 (68%)
11% total
Male 23(45%)
5% total
Female 28
(55%)
6% total

NOT ALCOHOL ABUSER:
24 (32%)
5% total
Male 8 (33%)
1.7% total
Female 16
(67%)
3.4% total

ALCOHOL ABUSER:
15 (38%)
4% of total
Male 7 (47%)
1.5% total
Female 8
(53%)
1.7% total

NOT ALCOHOL ABUSER:
25 (62%)
5% total
Male 8(32%)
1.7% total
Female 17
(68%)
3.6% total

ALCOHOL ABUSER:
172 (52%)
37% total
Male 71(42%)
15% total
Female 101
(58%)
22% total

NOT ALCOHOL ABUSER:
158 (48%)
34% total
Male 62(40%)
13% total
Female 94
(60%)
20% total

Table III.32

T-TEST OF WHITE VERSUS NON-WHITE RESPONDENTS WHEN COMPARED ON ALCOHOL ABUSE VARIABLE

VARIABLE	F VALUE	2 - TAIL PROBABILITY	T = F	POOLED VARIANCE ESTIMATE			SEPARATE VARIANCE ESTIMATE		
				T VALUE	df	2-TAIL PROB.	T VALUE	df	2-TAIL PROB.
Alcohol Abuse by runaway	1.03	.896	1.01	.9	439	.368	.91	105.62	.365
Frequent Intoxication by father	1.5	.018	1.02	1.69	439	.092	1.48	93.62	.144
Frequent Intoxication by mother	1.0	.957	1.0	1.86	439	.064	1.86	104.47	.066
White 367 (83%) Non-White 74 (17%) N = 441									

whether comparing the F value, the pooled variance or the separate variance estimates. (See Table III.32).

IV. Bivariate Correlations

In order to study the effects and the magnitude of the effects of the many independent variables on adolescent alcohol abuse a multiple regression analysis was performed.

First, 62 interval level and 'dummy' variables were entered into a correlation matrix. These were all variables which had a hypothetical direct relation to the RAP score.

Correlation Matrix:

Preliminary correlation matrix* showed correlations between the following variables** listed in Appendix III.C .

Although it is possible, considering the large number of variables in the correlation matrix, that some correlations were spurious and not valid measures of linear association, they did tend to confirm patterns of association found through the contingency table analyses of variances described in the first three sections of this chapter.

---

* A bivariate correlation summarizes the relationship between two variables. It indicates the degree to which variation or change in another. This is known as concommitant variation. The R indicates the correlation coefficient. R^2 is a measure of the proportion of variance in one variable "explained" by the other.

** In this matrix, missing data was deleted pair wise meaning that a missing value for a particular value caused that case to be eliminated from calculations involving that variable only. This was done to avoid the greater reduction of the N which occurs with listwise deletion. Only variables with at least 350 out of 482 possible valid observations were included in the analysis.

According to this analysis, there was some correlation between dropout rate, and age, number of days on the run and distance from home.

Runaways from small towns were also the most likely to remain in the local area.

Youth who had runaway from home before tended to be away from home longer before coming to the runaway center. There was also some correlation between repeat running and predictors of alcohol abuse such as drinking more than peers and experiencing blackouts.

Runaways whose siblings had also run away from home were also more likely to be repeat runners, to live in small towns and to have either parent institutionalized. Separation and alcohol use by other family members was also somewhat, although minimally correlated with these runaways.

Reasons for running showed the following possible associations. Youth who were on the run for several days were more likely to say they had left home for drug or alcohol related problems. Distance from home on the other hand was correlated with family problems. Not surprisingly, youth who did not live in a family setting are also more likely to have run away because of peer problems.

Family breakdown showed several relationships between variables. Death of a mother was associated with death of a father, as was divorce. Institutionalization of either parent accounted for marital separation of parents. Divorce and the absence of a known father figure was positively correlated with living in an urban setting.

Runaway alcohol use was, of course, positively correlated with reasons for drinking and effects of drinking. It was also correlated to non-alcohol drug use and runaway frequency.

The correlation between alcohol use and the amount of beer consumed was .56, amount of wine .42, and amount of liquor .41 - figures which confirm the prevalence of beer consumption among adolescents.

The reasons for drinking showed the expected intercorrelations. Drinking whenever one has a chance to drink was particularly highly correlated with drinking more than peers (R = .35); amount of beer consumed (R = .34)and frequency of running away (R = .43).
Drinking when sad was, as one would expect, highly correlated with drinking when nervous or worried (R = .52). It was also correlated with peer problems.

Likewise, it was not surprising to note the high correlated between "drinking more than peers" and amount of beer consumed (R = .37); amount of wine consumed (R = .27) and amount of liquor consumed (R = .31). This variable was also positively correlated with other drug use, running because of drug and/or alcohol related problems, running because of school problems and number of days on the run.

Running for drug and/or alcohol related problems also showed some correlations with parental alcohol use.

The amount of alcohol consumed by the runaway was correlated with other drug use. Drug use was also correlated to school problems and number of days on the run. There was also high correlation (R = .35) between the use of the various types of drugs - downers, uppers, opiates, psychedelics and marijuana.

Bivariate Correlations Between RAP Score and Other Relevant Variables:

The RAP score correlation showed relatively high correlations, greater than .30, with the following variables: drinking whenever the youth gets a chance (R = .43), drinking when sad (R = .38), drinking when nervous or worried (R = .41), drinking more than peers (R = .43), being arrested as a result of drinking (R = .31), amount of beer consumed (R = .38), amount of wine consumed (R = .38), amount of liquor consumed (R = .41), combining alcohol with other drugs (R = .33), experiencing blackouts (R = .61), and running for drugs and/or alcohol related reasons(R = .41).

It should be noted that for "drinking when alone," one of the items in the RAP score, the R was only .17. In addition, the RAP score showed some positive correlations with religion, previous runaway history, drug use and number of days on the run.

Regression Analysis of RAP score:

The above described matrix of bivariate correlations was entered into a regression equation.

Items which made up the RAP score had the most predictive value: blackout (multiple R = .60; simple R = .60; drinking more than peers (multiple R = .669; simple R = .43), combining drugs and alcohol (multiple R = .712; simpel R = .413); drinking when nervous or worried (multiple R = .736; simple R = .41); drinking whenever one has a chance (multiple R = .75; simple R = .43); being arrested as a result of drinking (multiple R = .76; simple R = .16); amount of liquor consumed (multiple R = .77;

simple R = .41).

These seven variables accounted for 60% of the variance in the RAP score. Only the predictive value of the first of these variables was significant at the .05 level.

V. Summary of Survey Findings

Data is based on responses of 482 runaways of whom 40% were male and 60% female. The majority, 76.6%, were Caucasian. Black runaways accounted for 15.4% of the total; 5.6% were of Hispanic origin (primarily Puerto Rican youth from New York and Chicano youth from Denver). The remaining runaways were primarily Indians or Aleutians (1.3%).

The 40-60 boy/girl ratio was consistent among the Caucasian and Black youth, but in the Spanish origin group, the proportion of females increased to 70 percent.

While ages ranged from ten to 17, the greatest number of runaways were 15 year olds. Few runaways were twelve or younger. Between the ages of 12 and 13 the number increased 7.7%. The most dramatic increase, however, occurred between ages 13 and 14 when the number increased 22.9%.

A greater proportion of Black than White youth were in the 16 - 17 age bracket. Based on this sample, it appears that Black youth start running at age 12, White youth at age 13 and Hispanic youth at age 13 - 14.

Most runaways were in the eighth or ninth grade. Slightly over one-third were school dropouts - this was positively correlated with sex; more boys (42%) than girls (28%) were dropouts.

Nearly half (44%) held part time jobs immediately prior to running away. These were mostly babysitting, dishwasher, and busboy/busgirl type jobs.

Nearly half (42%) came from intact families. The next greatest number lived with a single parent (29.8%). Twenty-two percent lived in reconstituted families. Others lived with relatives or in institutions.

A greater proportion of Black runaways (20%) than White (11.3%) did not live with natural, adoptive, step, or foster parents. More White (20.8%) than Black (14.3%) or Hispanic (16.0%) lived in reconstituted family settings where at least one parent was a step-parent.

Eighty-seven percent identified their natural mother as their mother-figure; only 75.6% identified their natural father as a father-figure. Fifteen point five percent placed their step father in this role, but only 4.7% so identified a stepmother.

The majority of the families appeared to be blue collar or lower middle class, based on the father's occupation - this was even more true in the case of Hispanic and Black families.

The majority of runaways were fairly evenly devided among Catholics and Protestants. Only 2.4% were Jewish. Other identified religious preferences were Mormons, Jehovah Witnesses and Christian Scientists. Over half (58.6%) described their home as not very religious. Religious preference did not seem to be directly correlated with any one variable, except that divorced parents occurred the most frequently among the few Jewish families, the least frequently among Catholic families.

At age 14, half the runaways said they used alcohol. Alcohol use by females for this age group was three times that of males. However, this male-female difference did not hold true for all age groups. Of the 386 youth who reported alcohol use, 40.4% were male and 59.6% were female (the male-female ratio in the total population was 40-60).

Runaways reported a variety of reasons for drinking: 43% drank whenever they had a chance; 70% drank when they were happy; 36% drank when they were sad; 34% drank when they were nervous or worried. Nearly one in ten drank when they were alone. Fifteen percent drank more than their peers. These latter variables indicate a strong possibility of serious alcohol abuse, as does the 7.6 percentagg of runaways who had been arrested as a result of drinking.

Another indication of alcohol abuse is frequency and amount of alcohol consumption. Beer was the alcohol of choice (90.6%). Wine and liquor were consumed by less than two-thirds of the alcohol users. There was a positive correlation between the amount of alcohol consumed and the frequency of alcohol consumption.

Frequency of alcohol consumption did not differ significantly by grade level or age, except that wine was more likely to be consumed by older youth.

As a result of drinking, 39% had experienced blackouts; 19% once, and 30% on more than one occasion.

Fifty percent reported combining alcohol with other drugs, primarily marijuana. It was found that combined alcohol-drug users used other drugs more frequently that did the general sub-group of runaways experimenting with drugs.

Although age was not an indication of alcohol use, it was an indicator of combined alcohol and drug use. At age 13 and 14 almost twice as many runaways did not use other drugs in combination with alcohol. At age 15, the youth were evenly divided on the practice. By ages 16 and 17 over half the runaways combined alcohol and other drugs.

Of the other drugs used, marijuana was by far the most commonly used drug, used by three-fourths of the runaways - one fourth of whom reported daily use. Other drugs, when used, were used less than once a month. Here too, age was no significant indicator of level or frequency of usage.

Regardless of the definition used for alcohol abuse (based on reasons for drinking and effects of drinking - see Section III of this chapter) over half the runaways (53.3%) appeared to be heavy alcohol users. Neither age nor sex appeared to be significantly correlated with alcohol abuse versus non-abuse.

A significant correlation was found between alcohol abuse and drinking when sad, nervous or worried, drinking whenever one has a chance. Those who drink more than their peers were also more likely to drink because they were sad or for ther reasons, such as being angry or bored.

Parental alcohol use ranged from both parents being abstainers (11.8%) to both parents being frequently intoxicated. Over one-fourth of the fathers

(29.7%) used alcohol occasionally; 19.7% used it regularly but moderately.

Twenty percent of the runaways reported that their fathers were frequently intoxicated; 13.5% said that their mother was frequently intoxicated. Black runaways were more likely to have a mother who abused alcohol (19%) than do White (12%). This can perhaps be explained by the fact that a somewhat larger proportion of Black runaways (35.7%) than White (23.7%) lived in single parent families headed primarily by the mother.

Although the frequencies were small, there were proportionately more alcoholic fathers in homes where the mother abused alcohol, than in homes where the mother did not abuse alcohol.

In the homes of 28 runaways (6%) both parents were alcoholics.

In families where the mother abused alcohol, a larger proportion of siblings had run away from home than in families where the mother was not reported to have an alcohol problem.

Ten runaways (2%) had two alcoholic parents, had siblings who had run away from home and were themselves repeat runaways. In another 2% of cases, both parents were alcoholic and the youth was a repeat runner, but the siblings had not run away.

If both parents were alcoholic, the runaway was also more likely to abuse alcohol than to not abuse alcohol. There did not appear to be a significant relationship between one-parent alcohol abuse and runaway alcohol abuse.

Measuring the difference between alcohol abuse scores of respondents and parents by race (White versus non-White) there were no significant differences, confirming that race is not a significant correlate of adolescent or parental alcohol abuse in this population.

CHAPTER IV

DIFFERENCES AMONG RUNAWAY CENTERS

This chapter first explores and describes differences in runaway characteristics between the different runaway centers. Next, it discusses the disproportionate sample size per center and its possible affect on the distribution of values.

I. Breakdown by Participating Runaway Centers:

In order to determine possible significant differences among the participating centers on relevant variables, two statistical analyses were performed on the total sample:

a. Cross tabulations and contingency table analysis of center variables with nominal and ordinal classificatory variables.

b. A one-way analysis of variance for interval and ratio level variables.

Race ($p<01$)

Of 482 runaways answering the questionnaire, 193 (40%) were male and 289 (60%) were female. The overwhelming majority are Caucasian, 367 (76.6% of the total). Black runaways only accounted for 15.4% or 74 out of the total group. Twenty-seven runaways (5.6%) were of Hispanic origin. Six persons or 1.3% indentified themselves as Indians. Other ethnic and racial groups named were Oriental (3 runaways) and Aleutian (2 runaways).

The greatest percentage of Black runaways were found in the following centers located in large metropolitan areas: GLIE in Bronx, New York; Voyage House in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; the Greenhouse in New Orleans, Louisiana and Pathfinders in Milwaukee, Wisconsin (see Table IV-1). In the New York and Philadelphia centers, the Black runaway made up half the total intake. At Berkeley Youth Alternatives, 40% of the runaways were Black but considering the center's poor representation in the total sample (N=5) this finding cannot be considered statistically significant. On the other hand, through observation and knowledge about the Berkeley program, we know that this program has a large Black population.

The Indian youth total 6 - three are Alaskan runaways. The Spanish origin runaways totaled 27. Nine were seen at GLIE in the Bronx, New York (located primarily in a Black and Puerto Rican Community), 5 were seen at Pathfinders in Milwaukee and 9 at the S.W. Denver Runaway Program which has a largely Chicano clientele. In fact, the Chicano youth account for half the program's runaways.

Of the 192 male responses (total n = 193), 30 are Black (40.5% of Blacks), 150 are Caucasian (40.9% of Caucasian group), 8 are Hispanic origin, 3 are Indian. Of 287 females, 44 (59.5% of Blacks) are Black females, 217 are Caucasian (59.1% of Caucasians), 19 are of Hispanic origin, 3 are Indian, and 4 identify themselves as "other".

Sex

As these figures indicate, the 40-60 boy-girl ratio was the norm in all centers but Berkeley Youth Alterntives where the five youth surveyed happened to be male. Since this center had such a low response rate (due to personnel and administrative problems) this finding cannot be considered significant. On the other end of the scale, the runaway intake in Voyage House, Philadelphia, was 9% male and 81% female (N=29).

Religion (p <.01)

Religious affiliation varied from center to center. The following centers accounted for the greatest proportion of Catholics: Pathfinders in Milwaukee, Wisconsin (22.5% of total Catholic sample, 60% of Pathfinders sample); Spectrum in Burlington, Vermont (12.6% of Catholic sample, 72.7% of Spectrum sample); and the Greenhouse in New Orleans, Louisiana (11.5% of Catholic sample, 44% of Greenhouse sample).

In addition, some centers with low survey participation had a relatively high Catholic population: 56.3% of S.W. Denver 17 runaways were Catholic and 65% of the 23 runaways in the Bronx program were Catholic.

Programs with high Protestant population include Project Place in Boston where 4 out of 7 runaways were Protestant; and Stay Center in Hamilton, Ohio, where 28 (71.8%) out of 46 are Protestant.

Home Town (p <.01)

Since most runaways do not run far from home, centers located in large metropolitan areas saw predominantly urban and suburban youth.

At GLIE in the Bronx, all runaways are urban youth. The Milwaukee, Des Moines, Denver, and Portland programs saw from 65-75% urban runaways. Centers with approximately 50% urban runaways are: The Bridge in Boston, Compass House in Buffalo, the Greenhouse in New Orleans and Anchorage in Alaska.

A high suburban population (60%) is found at Project Place in Boston; Spectrum in Burlington, Vermont; Project OZ in San Diego; and Youth Alternatives in Berkeley, California.

Fifty-five runaways said they lived in small towns. These included 12 of New Orleans' 57 runaways; 8 of Philadelphia's 29 runaways; 7 of Washington, D.C.'s 29 runaways and 5 of the Bridge in Boston's 21 runaways.

Centers in the following cities saw no runaways from small towns: the Bronx, New York; Denver, Colorado; Berkeley, California; Portland, Oregon; and Anchorage, Alaska.

There were 31 runaways from rural areas. Centers in the following cities saw 3 or more runaways from rural areas: Burlington, Vermont (11); Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (7); Tampa, Florida (3); Hamilton, Ohio (4); Des Moines, Iowa (3); and Portland, Oregon (3).

Runaway Alcohol Use (p$<$.05)

Although runaway alcohol use was not truly significant even at the .05 level (significance level was .0521), center to center differences are worth discussing since this is such a relevant variable. In most centers, at least

80% of the runaways reported drinking alcohol at least occasionally.

In the Bronx program, 91% of 28 runaways reported drinking alcohol, at the Bridge in Boston all 20 runaways drink alcohol and in Alaska 10 out of 11 runaways drink alcohol.

The least amount of alcohol consumption was reported in Des Moines, Iowa, where only 13 (52%) of 25 runaways drink alcohol.

Father Figures ($p < .05$)

The runaways were asked to identify the father figure they identify with (natural, adoptive, step, foster, or grandparent). Three-fourths of the youth identified their natural father. This occurred in over 60% of the cases in all but 5 programs. Project OZ, in San Diego, had only 12 out of 143 runaways listed their natural fathers. An equal number of runaways at this program listed step-father.

In four other programs only 5 out of 10 youth named their natural father: Denver Runaway Program, GLIE in the Bronx, Voyage House in Philadelphia and Stay Center in Hamilton, Ohio. Foster fathers (.2% of total) and adoptive fathers (.4% of total) were never more than 1 to 3 per program.

A total of 88 (18%) respondents did not list a father figure. This occured predominantly at the following centers : Project OZ in San Diego where 17 (40%) youth did not identify a father figure, GLIE in the Bronx (8 or 35%), Voyage House in Philadelphia (10 or 34%), Stay Center in Hamilton, Ohio (8 or 17%).

Only in Burlington, Vermont, did all runaways identify a father figure. At Spectrum 30 out of 34 runaways identified their natural father, 1 an adoptive father and 3 a step-father.

Family Composition ($p < .05$)

Closely related to 'father figure' is the composition of the runaway's family. From what type of family, if any, did the youth runaway? For some youth, their last home was not in a family setting. They had run from mental hospitals (1.19% of total), correctional institutions (2.1% of total), boarding school (.4% of total) and group homes (2.5% of total).

Less than one-third of the runaways (31.4%) lived with both natural parents. Only in the two Boston programs, the Buffalo program and the Portland, Oregon, program did as many as 50% live with both parents.

The next greatest number 95 (19.8%) lived with the mother only. This occured in over one-half of the cases at Project Place in Boston, Stay Center in Ohio, Project OZ, in San Diego and Contact Center in Oregon.

The next greatest number (65 or 13.5%) lived with mother and step-father. This occured in over 15% of the cases in Hamilton, Ohio; Des Moines, Iowa; Denver, Colorado; San Diego, California; Berkeley, California and New Orleans, Louisiana.

Relatively few youth lived with father only (4.8%) or father and stepmother (4.6%). An unusually high proportion of runaways in Hamilton, Ohio (6 out of 46 Hamilton runaways, 6 out of 22 runaways living with father and stepmother) lived with their father and stepmother.

Parents Occupation: $(p < .05)$

Significant differences were found in both father's and mother's occupation when cross tabulated with centers. See narrative and graph in Chapter III.

Alcohol Use by Father $(p < .10)$

There was little significant difference among centers on degree of alcohol use by mother (significance = 0.9938); there were significant differences at close to the .05 level for alcohol use by fathers (significance = .0521).

As with all questions about fathers, there was a large number of no-answers. Of the 393 runaways who answered the question regarding father's alcohol use, over one-third (36.4%) said their father's were occasional moderate users of alcohol. This was true in over 50% of the cases at Berkeley Youth Alternatives Project, Project OZ in San Diego and Voyage House in Philadelphia.

One-fourth were described as regular moderate users and one-fourth were described as 'frequently intoxicated'. Frequent intoxication was reported in over 50% of the fathers in runaway centers in Anchorage, Alaska, and Denver, Colorado.[1]

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[1] Significance levels of the above variables were computed through contingency table and chi-square analysis.

Age: See chapter on Demographic Data.

Lenght of Stay In Last Residence ($p < .01$)

The runaways were queried about the length of time they had spent in their last home. The mean for the total sample was one to three years. At Project Place in Boston most youth had lived in their last home over 5 years. At Berkeley Youth Alternatives, on the other hand, the runaways averaged less than three years in their last residence.

Divorce ($p < .05$)

Nearly half the runaway families (42%) had experienced divorce. This was particularly the case in Project OZ in California, 70% of the parents were divorced. At the Bridge in Boston, on the other hand, only 20% of the parents were divorced.

School Grade and Drop-out Rate ($p < .05$)

Most runaways were eighth and ninth graders (mean 8.6). Highest grade level, 9.5, was found among the Philadelphia runaways where age averaged 15.4 years. The lowest grade level was at Project Place (7.8) where the youngest runaways were found (mean age 14.14). The dropout rate in Philadelphia was 15%, considerably lower than the average dropout rate of 24%. At Contact center in Portland, Oregon, all 15 runaways said they were dropouts (the average age at Contact was higher than any other center: 15.8) At Project OZ in San Diego, on the other hand, dropouts accounted for only 1% of the runaway population.

Runaway Alcohol Use. ($p < .05$)

The most alcohol use occured among the runaways seen at the Bridge in Boston, who all reported at least occasional alcohol use. In the Des Moines, Iowa, runaway project, only 52% report alcohol use.

Running Away For Drug and/or Alcohol Related Problems ($p < .05$)

Eighteen percent of the runaways reported that drug and/or alcohol related problems were one of the two major reasons which led to the running away episode. This was especially the case at the Bridge in Boston and Spectrum in Burlington, Vermont, where 29% of the runaways cited this reason. None cited the problem at Project Place in Boston; Berkeley Youth Alternatives, and Contact Center in Portland, Oregon.

Combining Drugs With Alcohol ($p < .05$)

As many runaways reported mixing drugs and alcohol as did not. This did not seem to be so much a matter of locale as of age and peer group. For example, Project Place, in Boston, with its population of long term residents, had the lowest number of runaways combining drugs and alcohol (20%); while the Bridge, with the highest population of street-wise non-resident runaways, had the highest number of runaways combining drugs and alcohol (90%)

Reasons For Drinking ($p < .01$)

The major reasons for drinking alcohol were drinking when happy, when sad or when nervous or worried. Center differences for reasons for drinking were significant at the .01 level. The reason, of course, was the already existing .10 level significance of differences in alcohol use.

On the average, 80% of the runaways reported drinking when happy. All runaways at the Bridge in Boston report drinking when happy - but only 30% of the alcohol users in Denver drink for that reason. All runaways at the Bridge also drink when sad, in contrast to the youth in Denver where only 10% drink when sad. On the whole, 38% of the runaways drink when they are sad. Most Denver youth report drinking for other reasons such as being angry or bored.

Drinking More Than Peers $(p < .05)$

Twenty percent of the runaways drink more than peers. Forty percent do so at Zocalo in Washington, D.C. but none report doing so at Voyage House in Philadelphia, Berkeley, California and Portland, Oregon.[2]

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[2] The significance levels of [illegible] interval level and nominal dichotomous variables were computed through a one way analysis of variance.

II. Problems of Unequal Sample Size Per Center

As a result of staffing problems in several participating runaway programs, as well as a result of the small monthly intake of some of the long term residential programs, the number of completed surveys per center ranged from 5 at Berkeley Youth Alternatives in California to 73 at Pathfinders in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The question arises whether or not this disproportionate representation affects the distribution of values. The distribution was checked through a random sample analysis of five cases per center. Five cases were randomly drawn from each center's sample in order to generate a new universe. Variances and means thus obtained were compared with the results of the total sample in order to check for significant differences. Significant differences at the .02 level were found between the following variances[1]: Age, employment of runaway, combining drugs and alcohol, switching from drugs to alcohol or vice-versa, institutionalization of father, father unknown, number of days on the run, being counseled at the same runaway center during the past 6 months, number of siblings, mother figure and mother's occupation. See Table on the following page.

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[1] Differences between variances were determined through an F ratio of $\frac{V1}{V2}$. The greater the departure from unity, the greater the difference between variables. These were 2-tailed tests and significant levels were therefore doubled.

Table IV.1 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RANDOM SAMPLE AND TOTAL SAMPLE

VARIABLE	COMPUTED F RATIO	CRITICAL VALUE OF F AT .02 LEVEL
Age*	2.886	1.47
Job	1.5506	1.47
Combine	1.681	1.57
Switch	2.312	1.68
Running for Legal Reasons	2.433	1.68
Father Unknown	1.778	1.57
Number of Days on the Run	2.11	1.57
Number of Siblings	1.7342	1.47

*These variables were also significantly different at .01 level in a center by center analysis.

The only relevant variables in this list are age and combined alcohol-drug use, since only these two variables were correlated with alcohol use of abuse (see Chapter III). As the center-by-center analysis indicates, these same variables also showed significant differences between centers.

Further analysis showed that there was no significant difference among the means of relevant variables with homogeneity of variance.[1]

An analysis of the above-listed variables with unequal variances, through a t-test corrected to account for this heterogeneity of variance, showed that the means did not differ significantly.[2]

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[1] The two sets of means were compared through a t test which looks for sampling errors and determines whether or not the two samples were probably drawn from the same population. The difference between the two means is divided by the estimate of the standard error. This ratio has a distribution of T with $N_1 + N_2 - 2$ degrees of freedom.

[2] When variances are not equal, the ordinary t test cannot be applied. Several adjustments can be made, either in the value of t required for a specific critical level of significance, or in the number of degrees of freedom. In this analysis, the latter adjustment was used. After calculating the standard error of the differences between the (continued on following page)

It would appear therefore that the unequal distribution of sample size did not substantially affect the data analysis and any inferences which can be drawn from this analysis.

(Footnote 2 continued from previous page) means, this difference was divided by the standard error of the difference. The number of degrees of freedom was then obtained by the following formula:

$$df = \frac{(S_{\bar{x}_1}^{2} + S_{\bar{x}_2}^{2})^2}{(S_{\bar{x}_1}^{2})^2/(N_1+1) + (S_{\bar{x}_2}^{2})^2/(N_2+1)} - 2$$

APPENDICES

NATIONAL YOUTH ALTERNATIVES PROJECT

National Youth Alternatives Project (NYAP) is an alternative youth service and resource network in Washington, D.C. It is committed to developing innovative services for youth which encourage youth participation in the design and provision of service. Its goal is to work cooperatively with public and private agencies to bring about planned social change in order to create an environment for youth that embraces the values of cooperation, trust, sharing, and responsibility.

In the summer of 1973, William Treanor, then director of Special Approaches to Juvenile Assistance in Washington, D.C. founded the National Youth Alternatives Project in response to the large numbers of requests for technical assistance, training and information from community-based youth programs across the country. In two years, the Project has grown to include six project areas and a full-time staff of twenty people. The National Youth Alternatives Project helps to develop innovative youth services by providing training and technical assistance to youth service staff, building networks among youth programs, researching the problems of youth and the needs of youth service workers, teaching evaluation skills to existing programs, publishing journals and a newsletter, and maintaining an information clearinghouse.

The policy and programs of NYAP are shaped by its values and assessment of the needs of youth services. It is committed to the belief that all youth have the right to high quality social service programs which are accessible and available to them and responsive to their needs; and that youth have the right to participate in the development, operation and evaluation of such services. It believes that social services should be responsive to the needs of young people trying to discover their own identity and role in today's complex and alienating society.

NYAP promotes these rights through the following program advocacy activities:

- providing technical assistance to persons or groups committed to creating or expanding community-based and locally controlled youth services;
- providing training and technical assistance to administrative and counseling staff of existing youth services;
- assisting in securing an adequate funding base for youth services to insure their survival and availability to youth.

NYAP pursues several youth advocacy activities by:

- determining the unmet needs of youth;
- identifying and promoting the rights and concerns of youth;
- supporting innovative patterns of youth development;
- promoting the awareness of the needs of youth through effective youth input into public or private social, educational and health systems;
- influencing public policy at the Federal, state and local levels as well as the policies of foundations and national youth serving groups.

NYAP has demonstrated its ability to serve as a resource to federal agencies by its many consultations and advisory activities. Selected highlights are as follows:

- William Treanor, NYAP Director, served on the NIMH review board which awarded Runaway Center grants in April, 1974.
- NYAP provided corporate consultation to the metropolitan Washington Council of Governments in the development of their reports on runaways and in the development of general service

strategies in August & September 1974.

-William Treanor served on an advisory committee to assist the Educational Services Corporation in the selection of participants to its series of Office of Youth Development sponsored conferences on runaways in October & November, 1974.

NYAP Projects

1. Technical Assistance

Since its inception, the National Youth Alternatives Project has provided technical assistance to runaway centers, hotlines, free medical clinics, youth service bureaus, and other agencies around the country. Its goal in providing technical assistance is to strengthen existing services to youth and to enhance the capability of youth service workers to deliver high quality services to young people.

Beginning in July, 1975, NYAP was awarded a technical assistance contract by the Office of Youth Development, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to assist in the provision of leadership to forty runaway programs east of the Mississippi. (In September of 1974, Congress passed the Runaway Youth Act which authorized an appropriation of $5 million to runaway centers across the country. OYD selected NYAP to provide technical assistance to 40 of the 65 runaway programs awarded grants.)

NYAP employs five full-time technical assistance coordinators and a project director to carry out the contract. All TA staff have extensive experience in alternative youth work. Each staff is responsible for eight runaway centers which includes site visits to centers, help in fund raising, leadership development, counseling techniques, program planning and staffing patterns. At the end of February, 1976, the TA staff will hold a major conference with representatives from all 65 programs in St. Louis.

Beginning in December, 1973, NYAP conducted several conferences and panel workshops. With support from a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health, NYAP presented six regional conferences which provided training in program development, evaluation, management and fund-raising for professional and paraprofessional staff of 93 community-based projects including 48 runaway centers.

With a grant from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, NYAP sponsored a three day training conference on "Runaways, Their Families and Alcohol" in New Orleans in April, 1974. The conference brought together staff members from sixteen runaway centers and shared information on identification, treatment, and referral.

In September, 1974, NYAP conducted the Second National Runaway Center Conference, near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Funded by the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation of New York, the conference offered training to conference participants and also established the National Network of Runaway and Youth Services, a national youth advocacy organization whose membership now numbers 120 runaway centers.

In October, 1975, NYAP, along with the National Council on Crime and Delinquency's Youth Program Division and the newly formed National Federation of State Youth Service Bureau Associations, co-sponsored a

National Conference on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development. Nearly 1000 representatives from public and private youth agencies attended the conference in Niagara Falls. The staff of NYAP assisted in planning the conference and presented workshops on "Runaways and Runaway Service Programming," "Innovative Models for Youth Service Delivery," and "Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programming Efforts."

Conferences and site visits are an essential part of the technical assistance and training function of all NYAP projects; they serve as a forum for sharing experiences with youth workers from across the country and they disseminate news and technical information to youth service programs.

2. Juvenile Justice Project

The Juvenile Justice Project has as its major goals impacting public policy as it affects youth serving programs and young people, and developing and strengthening networks and coalitions of youth serving programs.

During the last year, its efforts have centered around the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, a significant piece of federal legislation. The law provides for new funds for community-based, innovative prevention and diversion services and for new levels of community and youth participation in policy formulation at the state level. To ensure the participation of community-based, locally controlled youth social services in state planning for the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act, the staff has been disseminating information on federal and state activity including the monitoring and reporting of current developments and implementation efforts, and has published a document entitled "The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act: Some Guides to Impacting its Implementation Locally" which explains the intent of the Act. In addition to these monitoring efforts, it has begun an organizing campaign in Illinois, Florida, Massachusetts, and Oregon for the purpose of strengthening existing coalitions in those states so they will be able to influence the outcomes of the Act's implementation. The focus to date has been in attempting,to influence the appointments to the Advisory Boards of the State Planning Agencies.

In order to carry out its organizing drive, NYAP has hired three part-time youth workers in Illinois, Massachusetts, and Oregon. They are responsible for making contact with local alternative youth groups within their respective states and to keep them informed of new developments affecting the lives of young people. The Washington, D.C., staff provides back-up support for these workers by providing them with up-to-date information and training.

Another dimension of the project involves assisting alternative youth agencies identify other groups in their states that are concerned with juvenile justice issues. This is accomplished by working with national organizations such as National Council on Children and Youth and the National Council of Jewish Women who have state and local chapters.

3. Coalition Building

A major thrust of the National Youth Alternatives Project has been to develop and support networks of youth serving agencies that share a similar value orientation to youth. As a result, working relationships have been developed with several coalitions.

National Federation of State Youth Service Bureau Associations

The newly formed National Federation of State Youth Service Bureau Associations has contracted with NYAP and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency for the provision of technical assistance in the areas of program and fiscal management. NYAP assisted the Federation on co-sponsoring a national conference on juvenile delinquency prevention; it provides information concerning federal legislation and regulations around youth issues; and serves as the Federation's Washington office staff.

National Network of Runaway and Youth Service

The National Network of Runaway and Youth Services (NNYRS) was conceived of and organized by NYAP to advocate for more responsive agency services to runaways and undomiciled, troubled youth, and to increase public awareness about their needs and rights. The first runaway conference was held in June, 1972, at which time plans were made to hold a second conference for the purpose of formally establishing a national organization of runaway centers. In September, 1974, representatives from 55 runaway centers adopted goals and by-laws and elected officers for the Network.

For the future, NYAP plans to work with state and regional hotline associations in their effort to create a national organization. NYAP also assists The National Free Clinic Council in organization development and in creating a new national office.

Youth Alternatives, the newsletter of the National Youth Alternatives Project, has a circulation of over 6,000. Published monthly since January, 1974, Youth Alternatives reports on policy making and funding activities of government and private agencies that directly affect youth and youth workers and informs the general public and key policy makers of youth services achievements. It alerts local projects to new legislation requiring state and/or local comprehensive planning, and informs them of the legally required processes for public input.

The newsletter also provides critical evaluations of new legislation and grant programs, in part as a way of giving feedback to funding agencies.

NYAP's clearinghouse and library are essential vehicles of technical assistance and information dissemination. Through the clearinghouse, NYAP fosters communication and coalition-building among concerned individuals and agencies who share common goals, problems and/or geographic locations.

The clearinghouse provides information on both public and private programs. Its resources and newsletter file contain information on over 600 community-based alternative projects throughout the United States. NYAP provides publications, information and referrals to programs at an average of 100 mail inquiries per month.

SURVEY PARTICIPATION BY CENTER

JANUARY - JUNE 1975

Center	Months of Participation	Total # Survey Respondents	Monthly Average # Survey Response
Project Place, Boston	June - February	7	3.5
Bridge Over Troubled Waters, Boston	January - June	21	3.5
Spectrum, Vermont	January - May	34	6.8
Compass House, Buffalo	January - April	28	7
GLIE, New York	February - June	23	4.6
Zocalo, Washington, D.C.	January - May	29	5.8
Voyage House, Philadelphia	January - June	29	4.8
Tampa Youth Hostel & Runaway, Florida	January - May	19	3.8
Stay Center, Ohio	January - June	46	7.7
Iowa Runaway Service, Des Moines	Janurary - May	73	14.6

Survey Participation con't

Center	Months of Participation	Total # Survey Respondents	Monthly Average # Survey Response
Pathfinders, Wisconsin	January - June	25	4.2
S.W. Denver Runaway Pro., Colorado	March - May	17	5.7
Project OZ, California	January - June	43	7.2
Berkeley Youth Alternatives, California	May - June	5	2.5
Contact Center, Portland	January - June	15	2.5
Youth Services Runaway Project, Alaska	January - June	11	1.8
Greenhouse, New Orleans	January - June	57	9.5
TOTAL	Center Average Over 6 month period = 28.35	N = 482	Monthly Average = 5.73

STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY FORM

I, ________________________________, Director of __________________ ______________________________________ state that in line with standard research procedures, all client data obtained by this program in the performance of our Runaway and Alcohol Services contract with National Youth Alternatives Project (beginning October 1, 1974, ending September 30, 1977) shall be confidential and that the identity of youth and/or parent will be in no way disclosed either to National Youth Alternatives Project or any other agency.

Clients will be told that their answers to the survey questionnaire will be used to help them directly, and indirectly to help others through a research project. They do not have to answer any questions; and can refuse to use any instrument. Consent of client participation will be obtained by the alcohol counselors.

____

Signature of Director

ALCOHOL USE SURVEY SHEET ** Code of Center: ___ ___ ** Date: Month ___ ___ Day ___ ___

1. Sex: 1-male___; 2-female___

2. Age at last birthday: ___ ___

3. Race and Ethnicity:
1-Black___; 2-Caucasian___;
3-Hispanic___; 4-Indian___;
5-other (specify)___________

4. Grade completed: ___ ___

5. School drop-out: 1-yes___;2-no___

6. What type of student are/were you?
1-excellent___; 2-good___;
3-average___; 4-poor___

7. Did you have recent part-time or full-time job? 1-yes___; 2-no___
Describe_______________

8. Reason for job termination:
0-N/A___; 1-job contract ended___;
2-quit___; 3-fired___

9. # of days on the run: ___ ___ ___

10. Major problem which led to flight: (List two.) 1-medical___; 2-legal___;
3-family___; 4-drugs/alcohol___;
5-sex___; 6-school___; 7-friends___
8-other (specify)___________

11. Did you run from local area?
1-yes___; 2-no___

12. If no, how far from "home"?
Approximate # of miles: ___ ___ ___

13. **Have you ever run away before?**
1-yes___; 2-no___

14. During past 6 mo.: 0-N/A___;
1-once___; 2-twice___; 3-more___

15. Prior to past 6 mo.: 0-N/A___;
1-once___; 2-twice___; 3-more___

Was there:	16. During last 6 mo.	17. Prior to last 6 mo.
0-N/A	___	___
1-counseling at this center	___	___
2-counseling elsewhere	___	___
3-police intervention	___	___

18. # of siblings: ___ ___

19. Birth order (from oldest) ___ ___

20. Have any other children in present home ever run away from this home?
0-N/A___; 1-yes___; 2-no___

21. Last home was with:
01-both natural parents___
02-mother & stepfather___
03-mother only___
04-father & stepmother___
05-father only___
06-foster parents___
07-adoptive parents___
08-mental health institution___
09-correctional institution___
10-boarding school___
11-group foster home___
12-other (specify)___________

22. How long in this type of home?
1-less than one month___
2-one to six months___
3-six months to one year___
4-one to three years___
5-over three years___

23. Did your family experience:
0-none of the following___
1-death of mother___
2-death of father___
3-divorce___
4-separation___
5-present institutionalization of father (specify)___________
6-present institutionalization of mother (specify)___________
7-father unknown___

24. In the following questions, mother (M) and father (F) refers to parents you identify with. Specify relationship:

	F	M
1-natural	___	___
2-foster	___	___
3- adoptive	___	___
4-step	___	___
5-grand-	___	___

25. Does F work? 0-N/A___
1-no___; 2-part-time___; 3-full-time___

26. Does M work? 0-N/A___
1-no___; 2-part-time___; 3-full

27. Occupation:
00-N/A
01-retired
02-farmer
03-unskilled worker
04-skilled worker
05-clerical or sales
06-manager/small business
07-executive/large business
08-professional
09-unknown
10-unemployed, seeking work
11-disabled or welfare or S.S.
12-other (specify)

28. Family's religious preferenc
0-none___; 1-Catholic___;
2-Protestant___; 3-Jewish___;
4-other (specify)___________

29. Religious atmosphere in home
1-very religious___
2-mildly religious___
3-not very religious at all___

30. Home town description:
1-urban___; 2-suburban___;
3-small town___; 4-rural area

31. Do you drink any kind of alcoh
1-yes___; 2-no___

32. Do you drink whenever you ge
chance? 0-N/A___; 1-yes___; 2

33. Do you drink when: 0-N/A___
1-happy___; 2-sad___; 3-nervous
4-worried___; 5-other (specify)

34. Do you usually drink when: 0-
1-alone___; 2-with friends___

35. Do you drink more than your f
1-yes___; 2-no___

36. Have you ever been arrested a
result of drinking? 1-yes___; 2-
If yes, why?___________
____

___ ___ ** Code of Runaway: ___ ___ ___ (No names, please.)

37. Parents attitude towards drinking:

	F	M
0-N/A		
1-approves		
2-disapproves		
3-doesn't care		

38. Parents awareness of your drinking:

	F	M
0-N/A		
1-thinks you drink more than you do		
2-thinks you drink less than you do		
3-knows how much you drink		

39. Does F complain/lecture about your drinking? 0-N/A___; 1-yes___; 2-no___

40. Does M complain/lecture about your drinking? 0-N/A___; 1-yes___; 2-no___

41. Parents use of alcohol:

	F	M
0-N/A		
1-abstainer		
2-occasional moderate use		
3-regular moderate use		
4-frequent intoxication		

42. Does anyone other than parents use alcohol to excess in present home?
0-N/A___; 1-yes___ Who?_______________
2-no___

Do you drink:	43. Beer	44. Wine	45. Liquor
0-never			
1-less than once a month			
2-2 or 3 times a month			
3-once a week or more			
4-daily			
5-not at present			

46. How much per sitting? (Write number.)
Number of 12 oz cans beer: ___ ___
Number of glasses wine: ___ ___
Number of drinks liquor: ___ ___

47. Do you vomit during/after drinking?
0-N/A___; 1-usually___; 2-sometimes___;
3-hardly ever___; 4-never___

48. Do you combine alcohol with other drugs?
0-N/A___; 1-yes___; 2-no___

49. Have you ever not been able to remember what happened during a drinking episode?
0-N/A___; 1-no___; 2-once___; 3-more___

Do you use:	0-never	1-less than once/mo.	2-2 or 3 times/mo.	3-once/wk. or more	4-daily	5-not at present
50. Downers						
51. Uppers						
52. Opiates						
53. Psychedelics						
54. Marijuana						
55. other*						
*specify________						

56. Did you switch from predominant poly-drug use to predominant alcohol drug use?
0-N/A___; 1-yes___;
2-no___; 3-vice versa___

57. Why the switch? (Mark main reason.)
0-N/A___
1-less hassle from parents___
2-cheaper___
3-more easily available___
4-less hassle from legal authorities___
5-liked the high better___
6-afraid of doing damage to self under the influence of former___
7-afraid of long term consequences of former___
8-other (specify)_______________

General Comments

APPENDIX III.A -1

CROSSTABULATIONS OF AGE BY MARIJUANA

COUNT
COL %
TOT %

AGE	A	B	C	D	E	ROW TOTAL
10	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	1 0.8% 0.3%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	1 0.3%
11	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	1 0.8% 0.3%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	1 0.3%
12	1 1.7% 0.3%	1 1.8% 0.3%	2 1.6% 0.5%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	4 1.1%
13	9 15.3% 2.5%	7 12.3% 1.9%	8 6.5% 2.2%	2 2.2% 0.5%	3 9.4% 0.8%	29 8.0%
14	13 22.0% 3.6%	12 21.1% 3.3%	26 21.0% 7.1%	22 23.9% 6.0%	9 28.1% 2.5%	82 22.5%
15	17 28.8% 4.7%	15 26.3% 4.1%	26 21.0% 7.1%	24 26.1% 6.6%	7 21.9% 1.9%	89 24.5%
16	10 16.9% 2.7%	8 14.0% 2.2%	35 28.2% 9.6%	22 23.9% 6.0%	3 9.4% 0.8%	78 21.4%
17	9 15.3% 2.5%	14 24.6% 3.8%	25 20.2% 6.9%	22 23.9% 6.0%	10 31.3% 2.7%	80 22.0%
COLUMN TOTAL	59 16.2%	57 15.7%	124 34.1%	92 25.3%	32 8.8%	364 100.0%

Raw Chi Square = 27.67976 with 28 df, significance = 0.4815 Cramer's V = .13788
Number of missing observations = 118 (never)

A= Less Than once per month
B= Two or three times per month
C= Once a week or more
D= Daily
E= Not at present

CROSSTABULATION OF AGE BY OPIATES

COUNT
COL %
TOT %

AGE	A	B	C	D	E	ROW TOTAL
12	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	1 2.5% 1.1%	1 1.1%
13	1 2.9% 1.1%	1 7.7% 1.1%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	2 2.2%
14	8 22.9% 8.8%	2 15.4% 2.2%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	8 20.8% 8.8%	18 19.8%
15	7 20.0% 7.7%	4 30.8% 4.4%	1 50.0% 1.1%	1 100.0% 1.1%	7 17.5% 7.7%	20 22.0%
16	10 28.6% 11.0%	3 23.1% 3.3%	1 50.0% 1.1%	0 0.0% 0.0%	9 22.5% 9.9%	23 25.3%
17	9 25.7% 9.9%	3 23.1% 3.3%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	15 37.5% 16.5%	27 29.7%
COLUMN TOTAL	35 38.5%	13 14.3%	2 2.2%	1 1.1%	40 44.0%	91 100.0%

Raw Chi-sqaure = 12.45800 with 20 df, significance = 0.8994 Cramer's V = 0.18500
Number of missing observations = 391 (never)

A= Less than once a month
B= Two or three times per month
C= Once a week or more
D= Daily
E= Not at present

CROSSTABULATION OF AGE BY DOWNERS

COUNT
COL %
TOT %

AGE	A	B	C	D	E	ROW TOTAL
12	0 0.0% 0.0%	1 2.4% 0.5%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	1 0.5%
13	3 4.4% 1.5%	2 4.9% 1.0%	2 9.1% 1.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	7 3.4%
14	13 19.1% 6.4%	7 17.1% 3.4%	4 18.2% 2.0%	4 30.8% 2.0%	15 15.0% 7.4%	43 21.1%
15	25 36.8% 12.3%	11 26.8% 5.4%	6 27.3% 2.9%	2 15.4% 1.0%	14 23.3% 6.9%	58 28.4%
16	15 22.1% 7.4%	7 17.1% 3.4%	7 31.8% 3.4%	3 23.1% 1.5%	18 30.0% 8.8%	50 24.5%
17	12 17.6% 5.9%	13 31.7% 6.4%	3 13.6% 1.5%	4 30.8% 2.0%	13 21.7% 6.4%	45 22.1%
COLUMN TOTAL	68 33.3%	41 20.1%	22 10.8%	13 6.4%	60 29.4%	204 100.0%

Raw CHI SQUARE = 19.35944 with 20 df, Significance = 0.4986 Cramer's V = 0.15403
Number of missing observations = 278 (never)

A = Less than once a month
B = Two to three times per month
C = Once a week or more
D = Daily
E = Not at Present

CROSSTABULATION OF AGE BY UPPERS

COUNT
COL %
TOT %

AGE	A	B	C	D	E	ROW TOTAL
12	1 1.6% 0.5%	1 2.0% 0.5%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	2 1.0%
13	2 3.1% 1.0%	3 6.0% 1.5%	2 6.9% 1.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	1 1.9% 0.5%	8 3.9%
14	14 21.9% 6.9%	6 12.0% 2.9%	8 27.6% 3.9%	3 33.3% 1.5%	10 19.2% 4.9%	41 20.1%
15	16 25.0% 7.8%	14 28.0% 6.9%	7 24.1% 3.4%	4 44.4% 2.0%	11 21.2% 5.4%	52 25.5%
16	17 26.6% 8.3%	13 26.0% 6.4%	6 20.7% 2.9%	2 22.2% 1.0%	17 32.7% 8.3%	55 27.0%
17	14 21.9% 6.9%	13 26.0% 6.4%	6 20.7% 2.9%	0 0.0% 0.0%	13 25.0% 6.4%	46 22.5%
COLUMN TOTAL	64 31.4%	50 24.5%	29 14.2%	9 4.4%	52 25.5%	204 100.0%

Raw Chi-Square = 12.61442 with 20 df, significance = 0.8933 Cramer's V = 0.12433
Number of missing observations = 278 (never)

A = Less than once a month
B = Two or three times per month
C = Once a week or more
D = Daily
E = not at present

APPENDIX VIII.A

CROSSTABULATIONS OF AGE BY PSYCHEDELICS

COUNT
COL %
TOT %

AGE	A	B	C	D	E	ROW TOTAL
12	0 0.0% 0.0%	1 4.0% 0.6%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	1 0.6%
13	4 6.2% 2.3%	1 4.0% 0.6%	1 5.0% 0.6%	0 0.0% 0.0%	2 3.4% 1.2%	8 4.7%
14	16 24.6% 9.3%	4 16.0% 2.3%	3 15.0% 1.7%	1 33.3% 0.6%	11 18.6% 6.4%	35 20.3%
15	13 20.0% 7.6%	6 24.0% 3.5%	6 30.0% 3.5%	2 66.7% 1.2%	14 23.7% 8.1%	41 23.8%
16	14 21.5% 8.1%	7 28.0% 4.1%	4 20.0% 2.3%	0 0.0% 0.0%	14 23.7% 8.1%	39 22.7%
17	18 27.7% 10.5%	6 24.0% 3.5%	6 30.0% 3.5%	0 0.0% 0.0%	18 30.5% 10.5%	48 27.9%
COLUMN TOTAL	65 37.8%	25 14.5%	20 11.6%	3 1.7%	59 34.3%	172 100.0%

Raw Chi-square = 13.29358 with 20 df, significance = 0.8644 Cramer's V = .13900
Number of missing observations = 310 (never)

A= Less than once a month
B= Two or three times per month
C= Once a week or more
D= Daily
E= Not at present

APPENDIX III.B

CALCULATION OF RAP SCORE

(RUNAWAY ALCOHOL PROBLEM SCORE)

ITEM	RAP SCORE
If drug and/or alcohol problem caused flight	2
If youth drinks whenever he/she gets a chance	1
If he/she drinks when sad	1
If he/she drinks when nervous or worried	1
If youth at times drinks when alone	1
If youth drinks more than peers	1
If youth has been arrested as a result of drinking	2
If mother thinks youth drinks less than he/she actually does	1
If father thinks youth drinks less than he/she actually does	1
If mother complains about youth's drinking	1
If father complains about youth's drinking	1
If youth reports drinking beer daily	1
If youth reports drinking wine daily	1
If youth reports drinking liquor daily	1
If youth reports drinking more than 4 glasses of beer at one sitting	2
If youth reports drinking more than 7 glasses of beer at one sitting	3
If youth reports drinking more than 4 glasses of wine at one sitting	2
If youth reports drinking more than 7 glasses of wine at one sitting	3
If youth reports drinking more than 4 glasses of liquor at one sitting	2
If youth reports drinking more than 7 glasses of liquor at one sitting	3
If youth combines drugs and alcohol	2
If youth has had one blackout	2
If youth has had more than one blackout	3
If youth has switched from predominant polydrug use to predominant alcohol use	2
If youth has made that switch because he/she liked the high better	1

*The highest possible RAP score is 41.
The highest RAP score obtained is 24
A RAP score of less than 4 is not counted as a problem score

-SUMMARY OF BIVARIATE- CORRELATIONS

VARIABLES		R	R2
Dropout N = 477			
Age by dropout		.23	.05
Days on the run by dropout		.20	.04
How far from home by dropout		.18	.03
Small Town N = 437			
Small town by local		.25	.06
Runbefore N = 476			
Runbefore by more		.11	.01
Runbefore by number of glasses of wine		.11	.01
Runbefore by blackout		.11	.01
Runbefore by days		.15	.02
Sibling Runaway Experience N = 440			
Sibling run by other use		.14	.02
Sibling run by parent separation		.12	.01
Sibling run by institutionalization of father		.13	.02
Sibling run by institutionalization of mother		.18	.03
Sibling run by runaway frequency		.12	.01
Sibling run by small town		.10	.01
Runaway alcohol use N = 480			
Runaway alcohol use by chance		.22	.05
Runaway alcohol use by happy		.28	.08
Runaway alcohol use by sad		.14	.02
Runaway alcohol use by nervous or worried		.18	.03
Runaway alcohol use by more than peers		.20	.04
Runaway alcohol use by arrest		.11	.01
Runaway alcohol use by father alcohol use		.16	.03
Runaway alcohol use by amount of beer		.56	.31*
Runaway alcohol use by amount of wine		.42	.18*
Runaway alcohol use by amount of liquor		.41	.17*
Runaway alcohol use by combining alcohol & drugs		.12	.01
Runaway alcohol use by blackouts		.09	.01
Runaway alcohol use by use of downers		.18	.03
Runaway alcohol use by use of uppers		.15	.02
Runaway alcohol use by use of psychedelics		.10	.01
Runaway alcohol use by use of marijuana		.27	.07
Runaway alcohol use by runaway frequency		.12	.01
Drinking whenever youth has a chance N = 426			
Drinking whenever youth has a chance by drinking when sad		.30	.09
Drinking whenever youth has a chance by drinking when nervous or worried		.23	.05
Drinking whenever youth has a chance by drinking more than peers		.35	.12*
Drinking whenever youth has a chance by amount of beer		.34	.11*
Drinking whenever youth has a chance by amount of wine		.24	.05
Drinking whenever youth has a chance by amount of liquor		.28	.08

VARIABLES		R	R²
Drinking whenever youth has a chance by combining drugs and alcohol		.14	.02
Drinking whenever youth has a chance by blackouts		.32	.10
Drinking whenever youth has a chance by marijuana use		.17	.03
Drinking whenever youth has a chance by drug and alcohol reasons		.14	.02
Drinking whenever youth has a chance by institutionalization of mother		.13	.02
Drinking whenever youth has a chance by runaway frequency		.43	.18*
Drinking whenever youth has a chance by Catholic		.13	.02
Drinking whenever youth has a chance by Protestant		.10	.01
Drinking when happy N = 382			
Drinking when happy by drinking when sad		.11	.01
Drinking when happy by amount of beer		.19	.03
Drinking when happy by amount of wine		.17	.02
Drinking when happy by amount of liquor		.14	.02
Drinking when happy by use of downers		.10	.01
Drinking when happy by use of marijuana		.14	.02
Drinking when sad N = 363			
Drinking when sad by nervous or worried		.52	.27*
Drinking when sad by drinking alone		.19	.04
Drinking when sad by drinking more than peers		.24	.06
Drinking when sad by arrest		.12	.02
Drinking when sad by amount of beer		.25	.06
Drinking hwen sad by amount of wine		.22	.05
Drinking when sad by amount of liquor		.23	.05
Drinking when sad by combining alcohol & drugs		.20	.04
Drinking when sad by blackouts		.26	.06
Drinking when sad by running away because of peer problems*		.10	.01
Drinking when sad by institutionalization of mother		.10	.01
Drinking when sad by father unknown		.18	.03
Drinking when sad by number of days on run		.20	.04
Drinking when nervous or worried N = 359			
Drinking when nervous or worried by drinking alone		.26	.07
Drinking when nervous or worried by drinking more than peers		.19	.04
Drinking when nervous or worried by arrest		.12	.01
Drinking when nervous or worried by father alcohol use		.11	.01
Drinking when nervous or worried by amount of beer		.20	.04
Drinking when nervous or worried by amount of wine		.20	.04

BIVARIATE CORRELATIONS con't

VARIABLES		R	R²
Drinking when nervous or worried by amount of liquor		.24	.06
Drinking when nervous or worried by combining drugs and alcohol		.20	.04
Drinking when nervous or worried by blackouts		.28	.08
Drinking when nervous or worried by use of uppers		.10	.01
Drinking when nervous or worried by use of marijuana		.14	.02
Drinking when nervous or worried by running for drug and alcohol reasons		.24	.05
Drinking when nervous or worried by running because of peer problems		.13	.02
Drinking when nervous or worried by parents separated		.17	.03
Drinking when nervous or worried by father unknown		.20	.04
Drinking when nervous or worried by days on the run		.21	.04
Drinking when nervous or worried by being far from home		.17	.03
Drinking when nervous or worried by not living with family		.10	.01
Drinking alone N= 384			
Drinking alone by more than peers		.15	.03
Drinking alone by amount of wine		.10	.01
Drinking alone by running for drug & alcohol reasons		.11	.01
Drinking alone by running because of school problems		.10	.01
Drinking alone by father unknown		.14	.02
Drinking alone by runaway frequency		.10	.01
Drinking more than peers N = 477			
Drinking more than peers by being arrested as a result of drinking		.22	.04
Drinking more than peers by father alcohol use		.11	.01
Drinking more than peers by other alcohol abuse in family		.12	.01
Drinking more than peers by amount of beer		.37	.14*
Drinking more than peers by amount of wine		.27	.07
Drinking more than peers by amount of liquor		.31	.10*
Drinking more than peers by combining drugs & alcohol		.25	.06
Drinking more than peers by blackouts		.27	.07
Drinking more than peers by use of uppers		.20	.04
Drinking more than peers by use of opiates		.11	.01
Drinking more than peers by use of psychedelics		.13	.02
Drinking more than peers by use of marijuana		.20	.04
Drinking more than peers by running for drugs and alcohol reasons		.18	.03

BIVARIATE CORRELATIONS con't

VARIABLES	R	R^2
Drinking more than peers by running for school problems	.14	.02
Drinking more than peers by parents separated	.17	.03
Drinking more than peers by number of days on the run	.13	.02
Being arrested as a result of drinking N= 476		
Being arrested as a result of drinking by father alcohol use	.12	.02
Being arrested as a result of drinking by amount of beer	.30	.09*
Being arrested as a result of drinking by amount of wine	.19	.02
Being arrested as a result of drinking by amount of liquor	.18	.02
Being arrested as a result of drinking by blackouts	.23	.05
Being arrested as a result of drinking by marijuana use	.11	.01
Being arrested as a result of drinking by running for drug and alcohol reasons	.13	.02
Father Alcohol use N = 393		
Father alcohol use by mother alcohol use	.29	.09
Father alcohol use by amount of beer consumed by youth	.16	.02
Father alcohol use by amount of wine	.16	.02
Father alcohol use by amount of liquor	.18	.03
Father alcohol use by runaway combining drugs and alcohol	.16	.02
Father alcohol use by runaway blackouts	.16	.02
Father alcohol use by running for drug and alcohol reasons	.31	.10*
Mother alcohol use N = 447		
Mother alcohol use by running for drug and alcohol reasons	.18	.03
Other alcohol abuse in family N = 435		
Other alcohol abuse in family by amount of beer	.11	.01
Other alcohol abuse in family by death of father	.13	.02
Amount of beer consumed (by runaway) N = 472		
Amount of beer consumed by amount of wine	.34	.11*
Amount of beer consumed by amount of liquor	.46	.21*
Amount of beer consumed by combining drugs and alcohol	.31	.10*
Amount of beer consumed by blackouts	.30	.09
Amount of beer consumed by downers	.17	.03
Amount of beer consumed by uppers	.21	.04
Amount of beer consumed by opiates	.16	.03
Amount of beer consumed by psychedelics	.22	.05
Amount of beer consumed by marijuana	.37	.14*

BIVARIATE CORRELATIONS con't

VARIABLES		R	R^2
Amount of beer consumed by running for drugs or alcohol reasons		.11	.01
Amount of wine consumed (by runaway) N = 471			
Amount of wine consumed by amount of liquor		.37	.14
Amount of wine consumed by combining drugs and alcohol		.27	.07
Amount of wine consumed by blackouts		.25	.06
Amount of wine consumed by use of downers		.17	.03
Amount of wine consumed by use of uppers		.20	.04
Amount of wine consumed by opiates		--	--
Amount of wine consumed by psychedelics		.11	.01
Amount of wine consumed by marijuana		.29	.09
Amount of wine consumed by running for drugs and/or alcohol reasons		.20	.04
Amount of liquor consumed (by runaway) N= 469			
Amount of liquor consumed by combining drugs and alcohol		.27	.07
Amount of liquor consumed by blackouts		.32	.10*
Amount of liquor consumed by use of downers		.24	.05
Amount of liquor consumed by use of uppers		.26	.06
Amount of liquor consumed by use of opiates		.19	.04
Amount of liquor consumed by use of psychedelics		.25	.06
Amount of liquor consumed by use of marijuana		.25	.06
Amount of liquor consumed by running for drug and/or alcohol reasons		.11	.01
Blackouts N = 402			
Blackouts by use of downers		.12	.02
Blackouts by use of uppers		.24	.05
Blackouts by use of opiates		.17	.03
Blackouts by use of psychedelics		.19	.04
Blackouts by use of marijuana		.28	.08
Blackouts by running for drug and alcohol reasons		.24	.06
Blackouts by DT1		.10	.01
Use of downers N = 420			
Use of downers by use of uppers		.59	.35*
Use of downers by use of opiates		.43	.18*
Use of downers by use of psychedelics		.47	.22*
Use of downers by use of marijuana		.38	.14*
Use of downers by running for drug and/or alcohol reasons		--	--
Use of downers by running for school problems		--	--
Use of downers by days on the run		.18	.03
Use of Uppers N = 480			
Use of uppers by use of opiates		.38	.14*
Use of upper by use of psychedelics		.42	.18*
Use of uppers by use of marijuana		.42	.18*
Use of upper by running for drug and alcohol reasons		.12	.01
Use of uppers by running for school problems		.12	.01
Use of uppers by days on the run		.20	.04

BIVARIATE CORRELATIONS con't

VARIABLES		R	R2
Use of opiates N = 480			
Use of opiates by use of psychedelics		.41	.17*
Use of opiates by use of marijuana		.24	.05
Use of opiates by running for drug and alcohol reasons		–	–
Use of opiates by running for school problems		.10	.01
Use of opiates by days on the run		.20	.04
Use of psychedelics N = 479			
Use of psychedelics by use of marijuana		.39	.15*
Use of psychedelics by running for drug and alcohol reasons		–	–
Use of psychedelics by running for school problems		.10	.01
Use of psychedelics by days on the run		.10	.01
Use of Marijuana N = 480			
Use of marijuana by running for drug and alcohol reasons		.18	.03
Use of marijuana by running for school problems		.11	.01
Use of marijuana by days on the run		.11	.01
Reasons for Running - Family Reason N=450			
Family reasons by days on the run		–	–
Family reasons by distance from home		.16	.03
Family reasons by natural family		.14	.02
Family reasons by non-family home		–	–
Family Breakdown - Death of Mother N = 406			
Death of Mother by Death of father		.16	.03
Death of mother by divorce		–	–*
Death of mother by separation			
Death of mother by institutionalization of father			
Death of mother by institutionalization of mother			
Death of mother by urban home town			
Death of Father N = 405			
Death of father by divorce		.16	.03
Divorce N = 429			
Divorce by separation		.16	.03
Divorce by urban home town		.17	.03
Separation N = 416			
Separation by institutionalization of father		.10	.01
Separation by institutionalization of mother		.13	.01
Institution of father N =401			
Institution of mother N = 402			
Father unknown N = 404			
Father unknown by urban home town		.19	.04
RAP Score N = 300			
RAP by Catholic		.13	.02
RAP by Protestant		.15	.03
RAP by runbefore		.10	.01
RAP by alcohol use		.13	.02

BIVARIATE CORRELATIONS con't

VARIABLES		R	R²
RAP by drinking whenever youth gets a chance		.43	.18*
RAP by drinking when sad		.38	.14*
RAP by drinking when nervous or worried		.41	.17*
RAP by drinking alone		.17	.03
RAP by drinking more than peers		-.43	.18*
RAP by being arrested as a result of drinking		.31	.10*
RAP by father alcohol use		.22	.05
RAP by amount of beer		.40	.16*
RAP by amount of wine		.38	.14*
RAP by amount of liquor		.41	.16*
RAP by combining alcohol and other drugs		.33	.11*
RAP by blackouts		.61	.37*
RAP by use of downers		.16	.03
RAP by use of uppers		.26	.07
RAP by use of psychedelics		.16	.03
RAP by use of marijuana		.25	.06
RAP by running for drug and alcohol reasons		.41	.16*
RAP by days on the run		.14	.02